REGISTER No. 9—1878.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,089.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CHINSURA," 2033 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 30th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	...March	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... ,,	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool.............................. ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 187

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 6th April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 29th May, and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,
Amontillado Sherry .... Rs. 25 per doz.
Cuénier's Fine Brandy.................. ,, 24 ,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)
Carte Blanche Champagne .... ,, 30
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)
St. Julien Claret quarts.............. ,, 9 ,,
Lormont Claret ,, ... ,, 12 ,,
Chateau Belair ,, ... ,, 16 ,,
Haut Barsac ,, ... ,, ,,
Chablis ,, ... ,, 16 ,,
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.
Cognac—L. Béchade .... ,, 18 ,,

Pints of all these Wines can be ha a Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTANI	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	DECCAN	2429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	...16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. ,,
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne; First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ON April 1st a STEAM LAUNCH will commence to PLY between BHAYNDER STATION and BASSEIN FORT. It will leave Bhaynder at 9-30 a.m. after the arrival of the Down Mixed and Bassein Fort at 3 p.m. to join the Up Mixed.

For further particulars see Handbills exhibited at stations.

J. R DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

CHINA TEA.
JUST RECEIVED

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES. Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Water-proof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

JUST LANDED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
FOUR MORE GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS THURSDAY, MARCH 28th,
FRIDAY. MARCH 29th,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING,
which will be most positively the last nights of the season.

MR. JOHN WILSON returns his sincere thanks to his 300,000 PATRONS IN BOMBAY, and would state, as he has received nothing but kindness since his arrival in this city, he has determined to

GIVE AWAY Rs. 5,000

To the Visitors at these POSITIVELY HIS LAST THREE EVENING AND ONE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES IN THIS CITY.

The value of the Gift Checks have been set at 8 annas; therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check; parties occupying private boxes will receive each six Gift Checks.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts :—
Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and

A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000,
which will be distributed at these

THE LAST PERFORMANCES
OF THIS
MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
THE GRAND GIFT
Has been increased from Rs. 500
To Rs. 1,000.
and will be awarded on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th,

When all parties holding numbers for any of the seven Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the

Rs. 1,000 GIFT.

The party having ticket 35334 which was awarded a Gift of Twenty-five Rupees on Tuesday Evening, and was unclaimed, will receive the amount by applying at the Circus.

Tickets of all denominations for sale at SOUNDY & Co.'s and the CIRCUS BOX Office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agents wanted in all parts of the City to sell tickets on Commission. Apply to

H. W. CORBYN,
General Agent, Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 30
Do. do. do. 4	15
Dress Circle	3
Stalls	2
Parquette	1
Pit	As. 8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

GIFTS AWARDED, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 27

25632 (Unclaimed)		Rs. 10
Crushna Ooka	Market	,, 10
Cursondas Shamjee	Mandvie	,, 10
Nusserwanjee Nowrojee	Cheera Bazar	,, 10
Cursondass Vullabdass	Market	,, 10
Markden	Byculla	,, 100
Miss Nelly	Sonapore Orphan School.	,, 10
37500 (Unclaimed)		,, 20
Cooverjee Ramdass	Bazar Gate, Fort	,, 10
Dwarkadas Chotalal	Market	,, 10

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,187 TONS.
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 12th APRIL.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a dozen FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS. Passage Money..............Rs. 500

For passage and shipping baggage apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE Steam Ship STREONSHALH, Captain Lethe, from MIDDLESBOROUGH, has ARRIVED, and Consignees are requested to present BILLS OF LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Streonshalh.

Bombay, 27th March 1878.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN STEWARD for the BYCULLA CLUB. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem with Board and Lodging. Applications to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY, 2nd April,

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

CURRENCY NOTE of the Bombay Circle No. M-25 84177 for Rs. 100 was STOLEN at Khandwa on or about the 5th instant, paid to the Station Master of Khandwa and transferred by the G. I. P. Railway Company's Pay Clerk to some official of the Company's Staff since the 8th idem. The person in possession of the Note is requested to communicate with Undersigned.

MELVILLE BERRILL,
District Superintendent of Police, Khandwa, Nimar.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Bible Society's Room, Dhobi Talao, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Report for the past year will be read, Office-bearers for the ensuing year elected, and Addresses delivered by various gentlemen.

All interested in the work of the Society are cordially invited.

W. SIMPSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

AN English-built self driving PARK PHAETON with a well matched cream colour pair of PONIES, and a set of plated Mounted Harness, price moderate, for immediate sale. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, JUBBULPORE TENTS NEVER BEEN USED.

A single Pole Tent, 16 by 16, with Bath-room.
Sleeping Pat 12 by 12 single fly.
Necessary Tent. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ARROW ROOT.
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA,
Being true Bermuda Arrow Root, equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by a Lady taking her children to Southampton in May, a EUROPEAN MAID. Apply stating terms to S. M. B., Post Office, Byculla.

WANTED, by an EUROPEAN COTTON AGENT up-country with first class connections in Bombay, a NATIVE PARTNER, Parsee or Hindoo, having Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 Capital. Apply to COTTON, care of this Paper.

A MANAGER thoroughly acquainted with Cotton Spinning and Weaving and with the Construction of the Machinery is desirous of finding a suitable situation in India. Address letters stating terms to E. W., Post Office, Manchester.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

FOR MATHERAN, a BAG PONY with black points, age 4, Height 14 sound and quiet, in Harness or side Saddle simply A. I. JAFFER SULEMAN, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at PURVIS' AGENCY, ONE RUPEE EACH, Forage Plants and their conservation by the new system of ensilage.

FOR SALE.—One D. B. Breech-Loading P. F. RIFLE by Calisher and Terry. One ditto ditto GUN by Adkin, Bedford. Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1⅜ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1⅝ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons and friends and avail themselves of this opportunity to invite attention to the Price List of their superior Kangra Valley Teas, and to assure their patrons that, while the prices of their Teas are lower than have ever been offered to the public, the quality maintains the same high standard.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY AND MR. FAIRCLOUGH
TO
MISS ELCIA MAY,
On which occasion they will give their gratuitous services.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
OPERA AND COMEDY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GLORIOUS COMEDY,
TAMING OF THE SHREW,
AND LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY,
TOGETHER WITH
ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA,
TRIAL BY JURY,
WITH FULL CHORUS BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

TAMING OF THE SHREW.

PETRUCHIO .... Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
Babtista .... ,, H. Vernon.
Hortensio .... ,, A. Plumpton.
Music Master, Tailor ...... ,, M. Comerford.
Grumio .... ,, John Morris.
Walter .... ,, T. Andow.
Gregory .... ,, Dillon.
Bianca .... ,, H. Vernon.
KATHARINE .... MISS ELCIA MAY.

To conclude with
TRIAL BY JURY.

THE PLAINTIFF .... MISS ELCIA MAY.
The Learned Judge.......... Mr. H. Vernon.
Defendant .... ,, A. Plumpton.
Counsel for Plaintiff .... Mrs. H. Vernon.
Usher .... Mr. John Morris.
Clerk of the Court .... ,, M. Comerford.
Gentlemen of the Jury ...... ,, Gentlemen Amateurs.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 3
Stalls .... ,, 2
Gallery .... ,, 1-8
Pit .... ,, 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee .... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN .... Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST .... Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P. M. .... Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ,, 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ,, 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ,, 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.
TEMPLE BAR.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

EFFERVESCING SALINES,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle		Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt	,,	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline	,,	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder	,,	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	,,	1 8 ,, 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed Home in the S. S. JAVA from KURRACHEE, sailing on 6th April. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned :—

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

Number of Notes. Value.
M 25—39914 }
,, ,,—39915 } Rs. 100 each.
,, ,,—92457 }
M 24—95517 ,, 50 do.
M 31—88977 ,, 10 do.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

M 26—18037 Rs. 1000
M 32—02357 }
,, ,,—4577 }
M 2—13222 }
M 21—27043 }
M 28—34923 } Rs. 10 each.
M 29—45990 }
M 21—54585 }
M 28—79035 }
M 19—83491 }
M 7—24866 Rs. 5
M 2—40357 } ,, 10 } Wrongly joined.
,, ,,—40358 }
C 73—63465 } ,, 10 }
C 65—15655 }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 26th March 1878.

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A. D. JACKSON, late Salesman of the Bombay Co-operative Society, begs to announce that he has purchased the Good-will, Stock and Fixtures of that Company (now in Liquidation) and intends to carry on the business in the same premises on his own account.

He is clearing out all old and unserviceable goods and laying in a FRESH STOCK of Oilmanstores, &c., &c.

Mr. Jackson will adhere to the system of CASH WITH ORDERS, and being thus enabled to supply good articles at moderate prices, he hopes to retain the custom of all the old Bombay and Mofussil Constituents of the Co-operative Society.

Price Lists will be issued SHORTLY, and meanwhile all articles will be supplied at the prices given in the most recent catalogue of the Co-operative Stores.

He is prepared to execute orders for ANY articles obtainable in Bombay on the most moderate terms, so that up-country Constituents need not hesitate to send any order accompanied by a remittance to cover cost, and they may depend upon having them carefully attended to and the goods despatched SHARP.

For the convenience of up-country Constituents, Messes, &c. Mr. Jackson will receive deposits to their credit, it being understood that, at the low rates at which goods are priced, business can be carried on only on strictly CASH TERMS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY:

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

15 cases colored prints.
2 cases Turkey red scarfs.
7 bales grey shirtings.
50 cases quarts Guiness' stout.
50 cases pints do.

On account of the underwriters—
E M—27—1 bale damaged sewing twine.
On account of Escoffally Abdoolulee—
32 cases beads.

By order of Messrs. Pursotum Odhowjee and Co. and on account of the Indentor Jeevundass Mooljee.
J M 4987/91—4 cases fancy scarfs or dresses.
On account of the Indentor, Thuker Gordhundass Hureedass—
P K O 1886-88 }
1889-1894 } 11 cases white jaconets.
1899-1878 }
,, 2062-2068 7 cases white tanjib.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

Ex Jane Avery.
H S S & Co.—51 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H S P & Co.—99 do. do. do. do.

TO BE LET at Bandora Hill an airy an commodious Bungalow. Apply to MENESSE & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

Ex. S.S. Ossian.

73 Moulmein Teak Squares about 46 tons.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal by order of the Commissary of Ordnance.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer :—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF TREACHER'S SUPERIOR WINES AND STORES.

On SATURDAY, next, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on the first floor, on account of the concerned a quantity of Treacher's superior wines and stores, consisting of vermouth, sparkling moselle, red burgundy in quarts and pints, still hock, Gieslor's champagne, claret, sauterne, liquor, noyeau brandy, old tom, sherry, amontelado ginger and orange wine, curacio, &c., also a small quantity of stores comprising olives an' capers, pickled herrings, plum puddings, oxtongue, bath chops, bologna oxford and cambridge sausages, bacon, pork, pies, minced meat, mushrooms, soups, asparagus, &c.

The above wines are in perfectly sound condition, and will be sold in small lots.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder,—

150 superior 1st Class Moulmein Teak Squares.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French-polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 26, Gamdavi Road, near Chowpatty.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at No. 26, Gamdavee Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished Madras pattern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 4th April, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable household furniture, of the property of Mr. T. R. Mulroney and another gentleman.

Full particulas will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1878.

NOTICES.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH MARCH 1878.

THE political advices received to-day are as undecided as ever, and we have consequently had a continuance of the same unsettled feeling in business. Transactions in all cases have been few and limited only to the immediate requirements of operators.

Consols in London yesterday recovered from 95 to 95⅛, while French Rentes declined from 109⅛ to 109. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered, with the exception of Fives-and-a-half, which have advanced from 89⅞ to 90⅛. Wheat to arrive has not altered in value, but Seeds still show an upward tendency, Calcutta Linseed being 6d. higher both on the spot and to arrive, and Calcutta Rapeseed 3d. per quarter higher ex-Warehouse.

In the Mincing Lane Markets there is a decline of 1s. per cwt. noted in Coffee; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Cochin is £1-5 per ton higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported dull, and Reuter reduces his quotation for 7 lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings 1½d. per piece, but private messages advise very little buying. In the Liverpool Cotton Market spot prices are nominally unchanged, but yesterday's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales, and Reuter reports the tendency as in favour of buyers. The large receipts at the American ports yesterday will probably exercise a depressing effect on to-day's market, and it is difficult to see now where any improvement is to come from.

The New-York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Upland at 10⅝ cents. per lb. and Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the ports show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	6,000	6,000
Four days' do.	40,000	18,000	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,841,000	3,7 0,000	3,726,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 54¼d. per oz., an advance of ⅛d. and the movement is confirmed by private advices.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rates of discount and interest.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been slightly firmer to-day, inasmuch as the Banks have been drawers of short dated bills at an advance of 1-16d., but their buying rates remain unaltered, and we may therefore accept the change in the position as being more due to an indisposition to operate pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts than to any alteration in the prospective position of the market. The general opinion appears to be that Council drafts will go at about last week's average, in which case we may look for rates receding to about their former level; but should they go either higher or lower we shall probably move here in sympathy. In Calcutta we hear 6 months' sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 9⅛d., but in all probability this is due to the same cause as we have been influenced by here—waiting for Council drafts. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9 1-16d. "
Credits, 6 " " ...1s. 9d. "
Documents, 6 " " ...1s. 9 1-16d. "
Sovereigns, each ....Rs. 11-9.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions of importance and rates are accordingly unchanged.

The same may be said of GOVERNMENT PAPER, for which the demand remains limited in the extreme. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93⅜ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has not undergone any change of importance, but the tendency, if anything, is in favour of lower rates. Bank of Bombays are dull and have receded to Rs. 686¼. In Land Companies the only movement recorded is a decline of Rs. 40 in Colabas. Press shares are unaltered and in Spinning and Weaving Companies our quotations show a decline, of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Morarjee Goculdas and Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, whilst an advance has taken place in Nursey of Rs. 5, and in Orientals of Rs. 2½ per share.

The COTTON MARKET for all practical purposes remains unaltered. To cover March shipments, purchases of small parcels of ready Oomras continue to be made at comparatively high rates, say Rs. 177 for Good Fair, and Rs. 190 for Good, but even at a reduction of Rs. 2 per candy from these prices there are few, if any, buyers for April delivery. Dhollerас are still absent from the market in any appreciable quantity, and current quotations remain at Rs. 188 for F. G. F., and Rs. 183 for G. F., April delivery about 3-16 per lb. under the level at which there are "bear" sellers in Liverpool.

SEEDS continue firm, although not in large demand. Of LINSEED there are buyers at Rs. 6-7, and of RAPESEED at Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS may be called unchanged, the rate for Liverpool being still 25s. by steam, and 30s. by iron sailing ship with no engagements making forward. For Trieste and Venice relets have been done to-day at £1-7-6 payable here, and even at this ruinously low figure it is difficult to find cargo.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered. If anything there is rather more doing in Grey Cloths from the bazaar but dealers are well provided with supplies, and do not seem disposed to replace clearances by further purchases.

COALS are still firm, and there are free buyers to arrive of all descriptions, but not at rates which enable importers to meet the demand. Freight, on this side being so depressed shipowners are indisposed to send their vessels out unless at comparatively high figures.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	686¼
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras.......	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	750
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..............	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	825
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	13 [illegible]	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co..........	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning........	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,350
Bombay United..........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	940
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	245
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	92½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	700
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	740
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,085
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	870
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	910
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	865
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	650
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,215
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India..............	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	830
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	305
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	700
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	830
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	715
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	875
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..........	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	870
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	46
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	435
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	353	1,000	all	100 do	810
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co........	300	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co...............	1,125	400	350	40 do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	6 do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.......	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co...............	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	500

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6[illegible]
Mechanics Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co..	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	595
[illegible] Co. ..	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct	80

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd March 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	55,799 0 0
Merchandise	65,450 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Telegraph	578 0 0
Total Rs.	1,22,827 0 0

Corresponding week in March 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	54,823 0 0
Merchandise	1,67,589 0 0
Other Receipts	3,568 0 0
Telegraph	709 0 0
Total Rs......	2,26,689 0 0
Decrease Rs.	1,03,862 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 228 deck passengers.

THE s. s. STREOUSHAH, 1,022 tons, Captain Joseph Letbe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 13th Mar., via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Grant and child and 9 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bussorah, Mar 13.
	Streoushire... (s) ...	Letbe	Middlesbrough.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.........	Mandvee, Mar 25.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	London, Feb 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Ethiopia (s)...........	Henderson ...	Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
22 Borrowdale (s) ......Young ....Bombay, Mar 18.
Abbie Carver ....Carver ....Bombay, Feb 26.
James Service.........Young ....S. W. Austra la, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

r. 22—Steamers Bengal and . Barque

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
23 Presnitz (s) .... Calcutta.
25 Poona (s) .... Calcutta.
Madura (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
23 Dorunda (s)............ .... Calcutta.
24 Paladin (s) .... Calcutta.
Africa (s)................ .... Calcutta.
Estepona (s)............. .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's Steamer Poonah:—To Madras—Mr A F Beaufort, Major Genl Strachey, Mr A Howell, Mr and Mrs J L Watson, infant, and 2 children, Mr T Crouch, Mr G M Stewart, Messrs Drayton and Moore.

Per s s Madura—Mr and Miss Faulkner and Miss Bowden, Major J D Smith, Mr W G Pendergast, Mr Rodrigues.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
27 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Sea.
Mar. 5 Wolviston, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.
6 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Rangoon.
6 Red Star, ss, Rosebary, from Newcastle.
9 Neghelia, E S S, Vasphi, from Berbera.
12 Casco, barque, Penneg, from Saint Denis.
12 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
13 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Southampton.
13 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
13 Yang Tse, ss, Raptel, from Shanghai.
13 Assiria, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.
14 Arch Druid, ss, Carmichael, from Bombay.
14 Copia, ss, Thusker, from Bombay.
14 Celebis, ss, Baker, from Batavia.
15 Helmstedt, ss, Periam, from Akyab.
15 Winstone, ss, Cooper, from Rangoon.
15 Tamar, H M S, Brownrigg, from China.
16 Constance, ss, Dropson, from Akyab.
16 Shadwan, ss, ——, from Cardiff.
16 Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
17 F W Harris, ss, Shelldrik, from Cardiff.
17 Eslington, ss Boughtin, from Rangoon.
17 Victoria, ss, Bolligni, from Liverpool.
17 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay.
18 Patna, ss, Withers, from Kurrachee.
18 Saiki Japanis, G boat, Inowye, from Colombo.
18 Carmen, S M of War, ———, from Manilla.
18 County of Sutherland, ss, ———, from ———.
18 Assyria, ss, Hay, from London.
19 Efficient, ss, Coming, from Rangoon.
19 Kongo, J G boat, ———, from Hull.
19 Horsley, ss, Reyment, from Moulmein.
20 James Graves, ss, Darley, from Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

13 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.
13 Assiria, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
14 Wolviston, ss, Skinner, to Akyab.
14 Red Star, ss. Rosebary, to Bombay.
14 Casco, barque, Penneg, to Jeddah.
14 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
14 Yang Tse, ss, Raptel, to Marseilles.
14 Copia, ss, Thusker, to Liverpool.
15 Neghelia, E S S, Vasphi, to Berbara.
15 Arch Druid, ss, Carmichael, to Barcelona.
15 Celebis ss, Baker, to Holland.
15 Helmstedt, ss, Periam, to Portsaid F O.
15 Winstone, ss, Cooper, to Portsaid.
16 Constance, ss, Dropson, to Rotterdam.
17 Felington, ss, Boughtin, to Bravin.
17 Victoria, ss, Bolligni, to Manilla.
18 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Venice.
18 County of Southerland, ss, ——to——
19 Efficient, ss, Coming to Bristol.
19 Kongo, J G Boat, ——to Yakohama.
19 Horsley, ss, Reyment, to Portsaid.
20 Tamar, H M S, Brownrigg, to London.
20 Assyria, ss, Hay, to Kurrachee.
20 Patna, ss, Withers, to London.
20 James Graves, ss, Darley, to Antwerp.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Sea.
Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Rangoon.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Shadwan, ss,———from Cardiff.
Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
F W Harris, ss, Shelldoik from Cardiff.
Saiki Japanis G Boat, Inowye, from Colombo.
Carmen S M of War,———from Manilla.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—1,371 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Italia s—100 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cervin s—10 cases cochineal, W & A Graham and Co.; 10 casks safety fuse, M. Habeebbhoy.
Zante s—144 bundles iron rice bowls, A G Hoosein.
Emblehope s—500 kegs red lead, R L Southern and Co; 2,857 bars iron, W Nicol and Co.
Strathleven s—54 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s—60 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 46 cases writing paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Winthorpe s—160 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Sumatra s—14 cases dye, Vinay and Co.

FROM SMIRNA.

Ettore s—2,712 cases petroleum oil, J Gordon.

FROM GLASGOW.

J C Stevenson s—500 barrels alum, Toolsidass Khimjee.
Olympia s—80 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Ebrahim Abdoolcurim; 150 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—10 slabs marbles, T Murglia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, D C Batha and Co; 58 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co; 241 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Australia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Batavia s—5 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake—47 bales cotton, Motilall Balcrishna; 54 bales cotton, Sobhagchund Goolalchund.
Agnes Oswald—525 cwts. myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 1,500 cwts, myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.; 44 bales cotton, Soorjee Jewandass; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Arago s—117 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidass; 68 bales wool, Burjeewan Vussojee; 375 cwts myrabollams, Laljee Narronjee
Nellie Martin s—80 cwts bones, Cadurbox Momunjee; 110 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 104 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 42 bales hemp, Lalljee Naronjee.
Olympia s—2 cases shawls, Gitmull Buldewsing; 122 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Goculdass Culliangee; 30 cwts dryginger, Veerchund Hemraz; 17 bales wool, Treecorjee Amersee; 31 bales wool, Heerannud Megros; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 75 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 35 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund.
Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 74 bales wool, Finlay, Scott, and Co; 136 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 200 bales cotton, J C Rushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—7 cases gum, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Jane Avery, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Whither, 300 cwts. linseed, and 700 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR REVEL.

Winthorp s—7,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—1,502 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,519 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Liddesdale s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Zambesi s—1,050 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Lidderdale s—100 bales hemp 50 bags peppier 150 cwts. coffe and 3,720 cwts. linseed, Peel Cassels & Co, 60 cwts. linseed, Knoop & Co
Arriria s—100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 1,200 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zerbirio s—300 cwts, coffee, A. Blaschek & Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 6 bales cotton W. & A. Graham & Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, N. Manneckjee & Co;

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—330 bales cotton, W Nicol &;
Ganges s—400 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co;

FOR AMSTERDAM

Melita s—925 bales cotton, Volkart Broth rs.

FOR NAPLES.

Assirta s—300 bales cotton, E, Spinner & Co;

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—1,115 bales cotton, Knoop and Co;

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Chippindall, Lieut, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from ——
McKinnon, Dy Surg Gl, on duty, from Poona.
Noel, Sub Lieut, 68th Foot, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Forth, Lieut Col, 14th Madras N I, on leave, to England.

MARCH 26.

Fishe, Capt, Staff Corps, to join, to Agra.
Anderson, Surg, on duty, to Mhow.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·856
Temperature of the Air........................	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	77·0
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	77·8
General Direction of wind ....NNW, N, NNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours................	314

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 28.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

225-78—Prescot and W—Boolakedass Lalchund and others vs Hurjevan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—T and Sayani, Muljee and B—Part heard.
705-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
534-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington H and L—Part heard.
535-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Erskine Rubin and others—Prescot and Winter.
444-77—Janardhun and G—Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Chunabai vs Gowlee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.

LONG CAUSES.

738-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wassudeo Abbajee and another—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

108-78—M M Munshi—Vishnooram Jeevabhai vs James Richardson.
114-78—Ardaseer and H—Cooverbai and others vs Casiram Nagoo.
116-78—Remington H and L—Oodhowji Jeram vs Canji Jetha and another.

LONG CAUSES.

9-78—In person—Hafizanbeebee vs Khudizanbebee and others—In person.
608-77—Tyabjee and S—Khima Dolla and others vs Thucker Lilladhur Kessowjee—Lynch and T.
480-77—Remington, H and L—Luckmidass Hunsraj vs Dewcorebai and another—Shapurjee and T.
7 78—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Harroon M vs Dhonderaj Venayeak—M M Munshi.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH—APRIL, 1878.

OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... 3rd, 2h. 5·5m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 28	......	5 59	6 11	7 35 m / 8 43 a	1 54 m / 1 48 a
Fr. 29	......	5 58	6 12	8 54 m / 9 30 a	3 6 m / 2 58 a
Sat. 30	......	5 58	6 12	9 46 m / 10 4 a	3 49 m / 3 47 a
Sun. 31	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 57	6 12	10 24 m / 10 33 a	4 19 m / 4 25 a
April.					
Mon. 1	All Fools' Day.	5 56	6 12	10 54 m / 10 58 a	4 45 m / 4 55 a
Tues. 2	......	5 55	6 12	11 24 m / 11 24 a	5 9 m / 5 28 a
Wed. 3	......	5 55	6 12	11 53 m / 11 49 a	5 34 m / 5 54 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 5-30 P.M., in the Boys' School. His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
To nominate the Auditor.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—March 23rd, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant E Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Account Department, of a daughter.
NULTY—March 13th, at Dehra Ghazi Khan, the wife of Mr. J. H. Nulty, of a daughter.
PORTER—March 16th, at Simla, the wife of J. Porter, Esq., of a daughter.
PRITCHARD—March 18th, at Coonoor, the wife of retired Veterinary Surgeon Pritchard, of a son.
ROWLANDSON.—March 21st, at Mangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Rowlandson, of a son.
SANDEMAN—March 17th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Captain J. E. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOULDSBURY—ARCHER—March 23rd, at the Railway Church, Lahore, by the Revd Ansell Jones, J. R. E. Gouldsbury, son of the late F. Gouldsbury, B. C. S., to Selina Lynch Shegog, daughter of the late Rev. W. Archer, Rector of Croagh, Co. Limerick.

DEATH.

COMLEY.—March 23rd, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Hugh, the infant son of John Muspratt and Alice Comley, aged six days
CREAK—March 21st, at Morar, Gwalior, of acute bronchitis, Constance Vidal, daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. C. Creak, 7th Bengal Cavalry, aged 19 months.
DALY—March 25th, at Perambore, Henry Daly, aged 14 years and 9 months, only son of the late Captain H. B. Daly, of the Barque Nonparell.
JACOB—March 22nd, at Kurrachee, Francina Mary Jacob, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, aged 1 month and 17 days.
WALKER.—March 17th, at Purneah, G. A. Walker, aged 47.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878.

THE suspicion that Austria, after showing a strong inclination to ally herself, if she dared, with England, has latterly begun to waver again in her policy, is verified by the announcement that General Ignatieff, the real director of Russian diplomacy, is going to Vienna, for the purpose, no doubt, of trying to persuade the Emperor Francis Joseph to remain true to the principles of the Triple Alliance. Austria, however, will certainly not take up arms on the side of Russia; nor will Germany; while the statement made in Paris that France will not participate in the Congress unless all the European Powers are represented may probably be taken as the answer of the French nation to the suggestion of the *Nord* that Europe should settle the Eastern Question without consulting England. There is nothing new in this proposal, for the *raison d'être* of the Berlin memorandum was the partition of Turkey by the three Powers which divided Poland amongst themselves; and this idea has never been dropped. It appears, therefore, that England has no enemy to fear except Russia; for, although the Turks are compelled to simulate friendly feelings towards their unrelenting conquerors, the first English gun fired in the East would dissolve the Russo-Turkish alliance. If England means to act, we do not know what further provocations she is waiting for. It cannot be disputed that the occupation of Constantinople has always been put by the English Ministry in the front rank of the events which would force England to depart from her policy of conditional neutrality; and practically the Russians are already masters of Constantinople. Not content with maintaining a large force at San Stefanos on the Sea of Marmora side of the capital, they have now gained possession of Boyukdere on the Bosphorus; so that Constantinople is as much at their mercy as Bombay would be at that of an enemy who occupied with an army of irresistible strength the suburbs of Colaba and Mazagon. We cannot give our readers a better idea of the position the Russians hold on the Bosphorus than by quoting the following description, by Dr. Russell, of the neighbourhood of Constantinople:—

No voyager or artist has yet done justice to the beautiful scenery of the Bosphorus. It has much the character of a Norwegian fiord. Perhaps the rounded outline of the hills, the light rich green of the vegetation, the luxuriance of tree and flower and herbage, resemble more closely the banks of Killarney or Windermere. For thirteen miles, the waters escaping from the Black Sea, in one part compressed by swelling hillocks to a breadth of little more than a mile, at another expanding into sheets of four times that breadth, gush along in a blue flood, like the Rhone as it issues from the lake of Geneva, till they mingle with the Sea of Marmora, passing in their course by a succession of beautiful groupings of wood and dale, ravine and hillside, covered with the profusest carpeting of leaf and blade, while kiosk and pleasure-ground, embrasured bastion and loop-holed curtain, gay garden, villa, mosque, and noble mansions, stud the banks in unbroken lines from the very foot of the forts which command the entrance up to the crowning glory of the scene, where the imperial city of Constantine, rising in many-coloured terraces from the verge of the Golden Horn, confuses the eye with its masses of foliage, of red roofs, divers-hued walls, gables, and fret work, surmounted by a frieze of snow-white minarets with golden summits, and by the symmetrical sweep of St. Sophia. The hills strike abruptly upwards to a height varying from 200 feet to 600 feet, and are bounded at the foot by a line of quays, which run along the European side, almost without interruption, from Pera to Bujukdere, about five miles from the Black Sea. These quays are also very numerous on the Asiatic side.

The villages by the water-side are so close together, that Pera may be said to extend from Tophane to the forts beyond Bujukdere. The kioska and residences of the pashas, the imperial palaces of the Sultan, and the retreats of opulence, line these favoured shores; and as the stranger passes on, in steamer or caique, he may catch a view of some successful plunderer of a province, some hoary pasha, or unscrupulous ex-governor, sitting cross-legged in his garden or verandah, smoking away, and each looking so like the other, that they might all pass for brothers. The windows of one portion of these houses are mostly closely latticed and fastened, but here and there a bright flash of a yellow or red robe shows the haram is not untenanted. These dwellings succeed each other the whole length of the Bosphorus, quite as numerously as the houses on the road from Hyde Park Corner to Hammersmith; and at places such as Therapia and Bujukdere, they are dense enough to form large villages, provided with hotels, shops, cafés, and lodging-houses.

Obviously, placed as they now are where they can block the passage of the Bosphorus and lay Constantinople in ashes, and being assured of the support of the Sultan and his Pashas till an English army appears on the scene, the Russians make a mockery of the English pretension to keep them out of the Turkish capital. We have not forgotten the existence of the British Fleet on the Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora. Had Lord Palmerston been Minister, that Fleet would have by this time shelled the Russians out of Boyukdere, and cleared the road into the Black Sea. But the squadron now lies inactive off Ismid, awaiting orders from London; and we wonder that the Grand Duke Nicholas did not, by way of bravado, invite Admiral Hornby to meet the Sultan at luncheon. The only object served by keeping the Fleet where it is, so far as we can see, is to give the Russians a pretext for refusing to withdraw their troops from the shores of the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. They pretend to be afraid of English designs on the independence of Turkey, and insist on remaining to protect the Sultan. The truth, of course, is that the Fleet stays in those waters merely to protest against the claim of Russia to make a separate treaty with the Turks which will put the Ottoman Empire under her heel; but this protest should have been long ago distinctly formulated and laid before the Emperor of Russia in the shape of an ultimatum. Lord Derby shows great determination of character only when he is upholding a negative policy,—thus, he has given unanswerable reasons why England should not enter a European Congress unless the whole Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey is to be submitted for discussion,—but, when positive action is required from him, when he is called upon, in consistency, to follow up this refusal by making certain categorical demands which Russia must concede or accept war with England, he hesitates, and Russia scores another diplomatic triumph. The Foreign Secretary will not understand, apparently, that there is no law in Europe now but the law of the strongest, and that, until England vindicates her claim to the title of an Imperial Power by proving her strength in war, all the ingenious despatches he may write are so much waste paper.

WE briefly alluded, a little while ago, to the straits in which troops might be placed by the failure of their ammunition, and on Tuesday last we called attention to the insufficient supply of Henry-Martini ammunition in this country; but, as the subject involves a great deal of speculation, our readers will perhaps pardon us for recurring to it again. They have not all the advantage of seeing what ball-firing in the field really is, or of judging its results, which is a pity, because the public is apt to run away with very exaggerated ideas of the destructiveness of rifle fire. There can be no doubt that the rifle—Martini, or Snider—is a very formidable weapon *per se*; as, for instance, in the hands of a marksman, cool and collected, and well under cover. Its powers of range and precision are then well shown; so much so that many persons jump to the conclusion that no troops can stand for a few minutes before rifle fire under any circumstances. But there is an immense difference between rifle-shooting on a range and rifle-shooting in the field, and there are so many disadvantages appertaining to the last that we almost doubt whether the old pattern musket would not inflict more actual loss upon an enemy than the rifle we talk of so much and value so highly. This seems a preposterous assertion, but we will try to prove it. In the field-firing experiments which have been made of late in the Indian army, it has been found that rifle fire is almost ineffective against shelter-trench and those *gurrahs* stuck up thereon to represent men's heads, though why an enemy should be so silly as to expose their heads there is a question. By ineffective is meant harmless. Of course the shelter-trench will be struck many times, at short ranges especially, but with no great loss to the men lying down behind it. At longer distances the temptation to fire the breech-loader is irresistible, and, in the noise and hurry of an advance in force, it may be taken as granted that rifle-armed soldiers will fire wildly and expend the most of the ammunition they can carry in their pouches long before they can come within charging distance with the bayonet. This was not the practice in Brown Bess' days. Soldiers armed with that weapon well knew that it was quite idle to discharge her until they were within a hundred and fifty or a hundred yards of their foe, and the result was comparatively steady shooting, to which the necessity of loading by the ramrod added force. Within three hundred yards, rifle-fire—volleys in particular—is deadly. We cannot conceive any troops, horse, foot, or artillery standing before it on the open plain five minutes; but, then, an enemy will never expose himself to be shot down in this manner, and as the rifle is very much a weapon of the defence, not the attack, he will run up shelter-trenches and have all the advantage of that fire on his own side. The rifle, we take it, has much weakened the attack, while it has proportionately strengthened the defence, and this must be borne in mind when we talk of the destructiveness of rifle-fire and the advantages the weapon gives modern armies over armies of days gone by. If the attack is difficult, the defence is easy. Men lying down behind shelter-trenches, with scarcely anything exposed but the muzzles of their rifles, can shoot as calmly as if aiming at a target. Better, perhaps, for they have a rest on which to lean their rifles. The attacking party, on the contrary, is flurried by the advance, the necessity of adjusting sights for distances they can only guess at, and by the lack of cover, which, under the most favourable conditions, is only to be gained by "rushes" across open intervals, during which time its men are fairly exposed as pot shots for the enemy *en perdu*. The temptation of the attacking party under these circumstances is to take advantage of any shelter that offers, and not to move therefrom. *Then* commences the waste of ammunition. Thousands of bullets are fruitlessly hurled against the entrenchment, a foot or two high, behind which the enemy lies securely, reserving his ammunition for rushes or close quarters. These bullets go whistling over the shelter-trench, or now and then into it, but they do little harm. The deadly fire comes from the defence, who, if they have their wits about them, ought to be able to repel any attack from the open though their assailants were in the proportion of ten to one.

For our own part, we think that all ideas of attacking intrenched troops armed with rifles as by the scheme of the "new attack" should be given up as futile and absurd. If soldiers were still armed with muskets, the new attack would be an excellent scheme of battle; but, unfortunately for the assailants, not for the defence, rifles are now in vogue, and, as we remarked before, the whole advantage of rifle fire is on the side of the defence. There may be circumstances, of course, where the advantages would be equal, as where the troops, as skirmishers, would have nothing to depend upon but the natural cover the ground afforded; but we cannot conceive a battle being fought in these days without a shelter-trench on one side at least, most probably it would be on both. And, this being so, the importance of rifle-fire dwindles into something very small. When two armies are under cover and potting at each other's defences, it becomes practically much the same thing if they are armed with rifles, muskets, or bows and arrows. In the battle of the future there will probably be a good deal of manoeuvring, but it will be done under cover and by troops crawling on their stomachs. Old tactics, old traditions will have to be abandoned, and we must pay more attention to defence than we do, or, in other words, we must pin our faith rather to shovels than rifles. We think the times signify in this matter a very great change in the organization of our native troops, who might very well be turned into Sapper corps, with working pay when employed on Public Works. They must dig or die in war. They have no choice in the matter, and why they should not dig in peace as well as war and in their own and the public interests, we cannot see; because it is well known that the Sapper regiments are the smartest of the Native Army, and the State could well employ some thousands of native soldiers on the Public Works, on those railway and canals it contemplates constructing. However, whether Sappers or not, the native troops will have to learn the value of shelter, and the absolute necessity of making it where it is not naturally afforded; and this is to be regretted because it renders the six-officer organization of the Native Army more discouraging than ever. It, in fact, imposes new and arduous labours on the officers of an army already too few for the proper performance of their multifarious duties.

To return to rifle-fire, it is a consolation to think that it in some sort neutralises the supposed superiority of big battalions, or, in short, immense armies. It was always difficult to manoeuvre these in the field; now it would be almost impossible to make shelter for them. The small army, well entrenched, may laugh the biggest, when exposed, to scorn, and this is a point scored for England if she has to encounter the hosts of Russia with numerically weaker armies. This weakness will be her strength if our Generals are equal to the occasion, and do not commit the mistake of trying old tactics on new lines. It will be disheartening work for English soldiers to have to cower under cover, but necessity knows no law, and rifle-fire is only destructive to troops that rashly expose themselves to its effects at comparatively short ranges.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 8TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Gwalior, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 8th inst. She left Aden on the 21st inst. at 11-0 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt and Mrs Baker	Mrs Holmes
Mr W Coke	Mrs Tavenor
Mr W Lindsay	Six Sisters of Charity
Mr and Mrs Cuningham	Capt J Spens
Miss Cuningham	Mr Byrne
Miss Gordian	Mr Robinson
Miss Mathews	Mr and Mrs Osborne
Mr J Scobie	Mr J Shaw.

FROM VENICE.

Major R G Sandeman	Major Maguire
Miss Sandeman	Miss Tyler
Col and Mrs Phelps	Mr Edmonds
Col and Mrs Tytler	Dr H Findon.
Captain J Dundas	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A J MacLean	Col Campbell
Major Daniell	Mr Beynon.

FROM SUEZ—Mr Resome.

FROM ADEN—Mr Major and nineteen seamen Royal Navy for H M S Daphne.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8.

ALTHOUGH peace was signed last Sunday, the situation is far from clear. The war feeling in England having been once aroused is not easily allayed, and the feeling of exasperation against Russia has left the public mind in a condition to like, rather than dread, the prospect of an appeal to arms. The more strongly Turkish papers point out that some of the conditions resolved upon are such as this country could not accept, and advise resistance to the utmost. But I think the general feeling among the more calm-minded newspapers and the public is that the danger of war has passed away.

We do not know as yet precisely what the terms of peace are between Russia and Turkey. It seems, however, certain that most of the features to which we most strongly objected have been eliminated. In the first place, no part of the Turkish Fleet is ceded; and General Ignatieff, with that bold disregard of truth which is characteristic of him, has even gone so far as to deny that a demand for the Ottoman vessels was ever made. Secondly, there is to be no charge on the Egyptian tribute; and thirdly, the war indemnity has been reduced to £12,000,000. A further concession was made with regard to Bulgaria, for the new province is not to contain either Salonica or Adrianople. It is not yet known precisely what will be done with the Mussulman population of Bulgaria. There are those who still maintain that the idea of wholesale expulsion of that portion of the population is still within the Russian plans, whereas others as strongly state that only officials and the regular troops are to be sent about their business. It is also uncertain what will be the length of time the Russian troops will remain in occupation of Bulgaria. The term of six months was at first mentioned, but according to the most recent intelligence the occupation is to last for two years. It was the intention of Tcherkassky, who has just died, to remodel the new province in the same manner as he remodelled Poland. It was said that a Bulgarian army was to be raised which would be instructed and officered by the Russians. Russians also were to teach in the schools, and it was even said that the Russian language was to be substituted for the Bulgarian. This project, however, if it were ever entertained, is by this time dead, for Austria distinctly declared that she would not allow a province to exist by her side which partook so completely of the character of a Russian dependency. The great question now is as to the form in which the delegates of the European Powers shall meet in order to discuss the terms of peace. As I have already indicated, it is not known whether we shall have a Congress or a Conference. When asked as to the difference between two such bodies the other night, Lord Beaconsfield declared that he really did not see any. On the Continent, however, a clear distinction seems to be made, and the distinction is this: that a Congress would be attended by the leading Ministers of the different Powers, whereas at the Conference only Plenipotentiaries would appear. Lord Derby distinctly declared his preference for the Conference, explaining the reasons which would make it inconvenient for him to vacate his seat in Parliament to conduct negotiations abroad, and Lord Lyons has been called over from Paris and has had some interviews with the Cabinet. Thus, it is clear that, for the present at least, our preference is for the Conference. All the telegrams from abroad to-day agree in stating that the other Powers have almost definitely made up their minds that they shall have a Congress. Russia and Turkey, Germany and Italy and France have already, I believe, given in their adhesion to this project, and Austria has been mainly instrumental in carrying it through. If there be a Congress, it will meet at Berlin, and Prince Bismarck will probably preside. The obvious reason why Austria was so anxious to obtain the Presidency of Prince Bismarck is the belief that he would look after her interests. Russia consented to the project with the same conviction, and thus the German Chancellor is in the position of being regarded as the friend of the Powers all round; and at the same time is perfectly free to do whatever he pleases. It is just possible that he will have the pleasure of meeting our English Premier in Council, for there is a whisper that, in case we do accept the idea of a Congress, Lord Beaconsfield will represent this country. It is said, I do not know with what truth, that the heads of the German and English Ministries have a mortal hate for each other. It is not likely that they will become better friends by wrangling over the conditions of a treaty of peace.

I have said that the immediate danger of war seems averted; but at the same time the fact is to be noticed that war preparations still continue both in England and in Austria. This morning some Divisional Generals were appointed who are to take command of any expeditionary force that may be sent out. It is the intention, too, of Count Andrassy to apply for the extra credit of six millions of which you have already heard. What will be done with this six millions is a question that nobody seems able to answer. There is a strong impression in many quarters that Austria ought to occupy both Bosnia and Herzegovina. This she is urged to do for two reasons: for the sake of the Christian population there and for her own sake, and even the Mussulman nobles of these provinces have urged their cession to the good Empire of Francis Joseph. However, the Austrian Government still holds out, and so far as the latest appearances go, she will have naught to do with the Turkish Empire. The Hungarian Prince is especially emphatic in admitting any occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Count Andrassy as a Hungarian is strongly opposed to it.

Somehow or other, the idea of an English occupation of Egypt has been revived since the conclusion of peace. The idea is—if we do go into the Conference or Congress at all—that our attention will be principally directed towards the future arrangement with regard to the Suez Canal. You will know from previous communications that Prince Bismarck has always urged upon this country the occupation of the territory of the Khedive as the best means for securing our route to India. The reason the German Chancellor had for proposing is the very reason we had for rejecting the scheme. It is obvious that Prince Bismarck's idea was that annexation by us would form a precedent, which he could afterwards use in favour of annexation by himself. Probably this was the meaning of Lord Beaconsfield's vague suggestions as to the "vast ambitions" that were abroad. Of course, the chief objection to our laying hold of Egypt would come from France. Her opposition, however, would only take the form of a protest. Among the many telegrams in this morning's papers on the subject, there is one which suggests the idea of a joint occupation of Egypt by French and English troops as the solution that would be most acceptable to France. I fancy, however, that if we ever go to Egypt, we should prefer to go there alone.

Some uneasiness has been excited, and the tongue of speculation has been set a-wagging, by the return of General Ignatieff to San Stefano after his visit to Constantinople. The general expectation was that the ex-Ambassador would have gone on straight to St. Petersburg from the Turkish capital in order to receive the Emperor's ratification of the Treaty. In place, however, of going to St. Petersburg, General Ignatieff returned to San Stefano, and along with him, came Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary in the negotiations. This was interpreted to mean something; and the idea revived that Ignatieff was trying his old game of a separate Treaty between Russia and Turkey. It has also been a favourite idea of his to re-establish the Russian protectorate over Turkey which once existed. The present Sultan is in the mood to consent to anything. Of a timorous disposition paternally, his weak nerves have been shattered by the events of the last six or seven months. From the moment he ascended the throne, he has been harrassed by the fear of pretenders; and he has been especially haunted by the fear that an attempt would be made to restore his deposed brother. Since the utter rout of his armies, the dread of disturbances in Constantinople has been added to his other causes of apprehension; and he knows also that the unreasoning public will insist on attributing many of his country's misfortunes to his mismanagement. General Ignatieff is the man to take advantage of such a mood of mind; and if report be not hopelessly wrong, he has been working to procure a Treaty, which would virtually make Turkey a Russian dependency. Ignatieff, during his stay at San Stefano, did a very characteristic thing. One day for some reason or other, Marovitch, one of the dragomans of the English Embassy in Constantinople, paid a visit to San Stefano. While there, he accidentally met Ignatieff. There had doubtless been passages of an unpleasant character between the diplomatist and the dragoman in the past days when Ignatieff was laying the lines of that policy which has been so triumphantly crowned. Ignatieff could not resist the temptation of paying off old scores, so he threatened the dragoman that he would have him shot by the Russian soldiers if he remained any longer in San Stefano, and sent the poor man back to Constantinople, shivering in every limb. Some fuss was made about the matter at first, and there was a disposition to treat it as an insult to the English Embassy; but reflection showed that it was one of those bad jokes which Ignatieff is very fond of playing.

The Parliamentary week has been particularly dull. The Factories Bill has at last got through Committee, and stands for amended report to-night. So Mr. Cross begins to look a little happy. His colleagues—Mr. Sclater Booth and Mr. Lowther—have reason, however, to be somewhat despondent. They have each introduced a bill, the main purpose of which is to establish County Boards. The bill of Mr. Booth refers to England, that of Mr. Lowther to Ireland. In the measure of the President of the Board of Trade, election is altogether indirect. There is no appeal whatever *ad populum*, for the members of the new Board are to be elected by the Magistrates, Town Councils, and Boards of Guardians. Such a scheme, it is needless to say, has provoked strong opposition among the Radical section of the Liberals, and Mr. Chamberlain, who is regarded as the champion of the cause of local government on a popular base, has led a fierce assault on the bill. This was to be expected, but last night, hostility came from an unexpected quarter, for Lord Randolph Churchill poured forth a torrent of the bitterest invective on the bill and on Mr. Sclater Booth. Lord Randolph is, of course, a Tory. Moreover, he is the son of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he, therefore, if anybody, might have been expected to give thick and thin support to a Government measure. Not so, however, for Lord Randolph exhausted a somewhat abundant vocabulary in denunciation of the bill. It was a "Brummagen measure," it was "tinkering with the Constitution," and so on; and poor Mr. Sclater Booth was mercilessly chaffed on his having "two surnames." People, of course, are asking what Lord Randolph wants; and the general impression is that, being young and smart, he thinks the best way to get himself notoriety, and afterwards place, is to make himself as disagreeable as possible. Another difficulty—also from an unexpected quarter—has arisen in Mr. Booth's way. As I have told you, a County Board measure has been introduced for Ireland, which bears some resemblance to the English Bill. Mr. Parnell and his friends have come to the conclusion that they should fight the Irish battle on English ground. The English Bill, they say, will be made the precedent for the Irish. Any objectionable features that are contained in the Irish, will, they argue, be defended on the ground that they have been adopted in the English. Accordingly, Mr. Parnell has avowed his intention of discussing in detail the entire English Bill. This opens up a vista of terrible delay, and last night the House had a foretaste of what it will have to endure at the hands of the members for Ireland. When the discussion on the County Board's Bill had apparently reached its conclusion, after its assailants had had their full say: after it had been denounced in all the moods and tenses, and after Mr. Booth had made his final reply—up jumped Mr. O'Donnell and delivered himself of an oration of half an hour's duration. Then Mr. Mitchell Henry rose; and after Mr. Henry, appeared the redoubtable Parnell himself. First, there was a motion for the adjournment of the House; and that being defeated, there was a motion for the adjournment of the debate; and so the struggle went on in the small hours of the morning, until at last the wearied and disgusted Chancellor of the Exchequer threw up the sponge, and consented to the adjournment of the debate. I do not find that much notice has been taken in this morning's papers of last night's proceedings. To my mind they are, however, very important; and I venture to prophecy that the old obstruction fight which everybody seemed to think was dead, will be soon revived; and that before this session is concluded, we shall have scenes quite as exciting as those that took place just as the last recess approached. Mr. Hardy introduced the Army Estimates on Monday. There was nothing very particular in what he said; and the increase in the Estimates, that had been caused by the movements of troops in the Mediterranean, was so old a piece of news—if I may be allowed to be thus self-contradictory—that nobody raised any discussion upon it. This, however, was worthy of observation in the speech of the Secretary for War—that he spoke at considerable length on the present condition and the future prospects of our reserve forces. During the recent days of apprehension, it was remarkable to observe the way in which people's eyes turned to the Volunteer force. The Government, according to Mr. Hardy, had received several intimations that the reserve forces were willing to go abroad in case of war; and a good deal of the desire for an appeal to arms was doubtless the result of the military spirit which the Volunteer movement has spread. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, has paid the citizen soldiers some high compliments; and if ever our difficulties should induce us to think of Conscription, I fancy that the existence of the Volunteers will have paved the way for the idea.

I have no space to talk of lighter topics at any length. Mr. Corlett, the proprietor of the *Sporting Times*, has been committed for trial for his attacks on Mr. Levy, of the *Daily Telegraph*. The *Witehall Review* has also made its appearance in a criminal court for an article attributing murder to the house keeper of an elderly gentleman, who, it was clearly shown, had committed suicide. Finally a Mr. Heap has obtained £1,000 damages from a lady, who broke her engagement to marry him.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Prince of Wales has been staying in Paris examining into the arrangements for the Exhibition, His Royal Highness being President of the British section.

The proceedings of the House of Lords on Friday were without interest. On Tuesday, the Duke of Argyll called attention to the treaties in connexion with Turkey, observing that while the Porte had not fulfilled its engagements, Russia by her acts had not violated the Treaty of 1856. Lord Hammond referred to the possibility of troubles in India should the Empire of the Sultan be superseded by that of Russia. Lord Carnarvon allowed that the Porte had failed to carry out promised reforms, but Russia had not fulfilled all her engagements, and he looked with hope to the promised European Conference. Lord Derby made a few general remarks which virtually concluded the discussion.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Hardy moved the Army Estimates, and entered into detailed explanations upon various points. A general discussion followed, after which several votes were taken in Supply. On Tuesday, Mr. B. Hope called attention to the inadequate accommodation provided for the National Portrait Gallery. Wednesday's sitting was almost entirely devoted to a discussion of Major O'Gorman's Bill for reducing the Municipal franchise in Ireland to the level of that in England, and the second reading was only defeated by a majority of 5. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Sir C. Dilke, said he had no authentic information with respect to the limits of the proposed Bulgarian Principality. The House then went into Committee upon the Factories and Workshops Bill and disposed of all the clauses and schedules. The next subject dealt with was the County Government Bill. Mr. Rylands moved, and Lord R. Churchill seconded, the rejection of the Bill, upon which ensued a protracted debate which occupied the House during the remainder of the sitting.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday, Wednesday, and yesterday, at each of which all the Ministers were present.

The Earl of Cadogan has succeeded Mr. J. Lowther as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Viscount Bury has accepted the office of Under-Secretary for War.

Mr. Bright, M.P. for East Somersetshire, died last week from the effects of an accident. Mr. Neville Grenville, M.P., has resigned his seat for Mid-Somerset on account of ill-health.

A large number of members of Parliament, including the Speaker, visited Portsmouth and inspected the Thunderer and other ironclads fitting out at that port, and also witnessed some torpedo experiments.

Mr. A. E. Hardy, son of the Minister for War, was elected M.P. for Canterbury on Saturday without opposition.

Sir T. Chambers, M.P. and Common Serjeant, has been elected by the Court of Aldermen to succeed Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., as Recorder of the City of London.

Mr. Ruskin is lying dangerously ill at Coniston, but the last accounts report a slight improvement in his condition.

Mrs. W. Crawshay, of Newnham, was killed on Tuesday while hunting with the Fitzhardinge Hounds, near Tewkesbury.

In an action for salvage, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has assessed the value of the obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, and of the vessel in which it was brought from Egypt, at £25,000.

A woman, named Fanny Warburton, died last week in the Oldham poor-house, aged 101.

The Town-hall of Renfrew was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

Money has been in a little better demand, chiefly because of the large demands on the market made by the taxes now collecting and the issue of Treasury Bills. Rates are therefore close up to the Bank of England level, although there are few signs of more bills seeking discount. The stock markets have all been very firm since news came that peace had been signed.

OBITUARY.—Sir Leopold Cust, Bart.; J. Bonomi, Esq.; Rear Admiral Chamberlain; R. Bright, Esq., M.P.; J. Lane, Esq., late Consul at Alexandria; Countess of Winchilsea; Marchioness of Headfort; A. L. M. Phillips de Lisle; J. Cochrane, late of Calcutta; J. S. Rugg, E.I.C.S.

The terms of peace agreed upon between Russia and Turkey were signed at San Stefano on Saturday, the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Alexander. No official communication of the terms has yet been made to the British Government, but according to the generally received account they somewhat diminish the southern extension of the proposed Principality of Bulgaria, and reduce the amount of the war indemnity. No reference is made to the Turkish fleet or the Egyptian tribute; but the securities for the payment of the indemnity beyond that portion satisfied by territorial cessions in Asia Minor are to be arranged subsequently. The treaty is not to be published until after its ratification in St. Petersburg. With regard to the Straits, it is understood that no special reference is made in the treaty, beyond a declaration that the navigation shall be open at all times to merchant vessels of all nations.

Prince Tcherkassky, the Russian Administrator in Bulgaria, has died rather suddenly.

With regard to the Conference or Congress of Powers, nothing definitive has been arranged. Russia now desires a Congress at Berlin, at which Prince Bismarck shall preside and the various Powers be represented by their Foreign Ministers; but the German Chancellor, whose health is again failing, is said not to approve of that plan.

The Austrian Government has taken no further step in military preparations, and the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina at the suggestion of Russia is not considered improbable.

The French press generally favours non-intervention in the Eastern difficulty, and even recommends the Government to decline to take part in any Conference or Congress.

The Emperor William has given his sanction to the representation of German Art at the Paris Exhibition.

The enthronement of the new Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated privately in the Sistine Chapel on Sunday.

The ceremony of investing the King of Italy with the Order of the Garter was performed on Saturday, the Duke of Abercorn acting as the representative of Queen Victoria. The Italian Chambers were opened yesterday by King Humbert, but previously Signor Crispi and two other Ministers had resigned, and consequently the formation of a new Cabinet has become necessary.

The Canadian Ministry has resigned, and Mr. Jolly has undertaken to form a new Cabinet. Offers have been made to raise in Canada a force of 10,000 men for the British Army in case of war.

Accounts from the Cape Colony up to Feb. 12 state that the Caffre outbreak had not extended. An attack by the principal Chiefs had been repulsed with great loss. Three steamers had arrived with reinforcements of British troops.

WHAT a strange story comes to me from the neighbourhood of Cannes! History tells that two famous actresses—of whom one was Mrs. Brace-girdle, if I remember rightly once fought a duel; but for a female possessor of the bloody hand to resort to firearms, and that in this age of non-combativeness, does surprise me. However, the other lady was not killed, as reported in London. She merely received a wound in the foot.—*The World*.

REFERENCE was made at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Shoeblack Society, on the 7th March, to the prevalence of drunkenness among the boys forming the brigade. The report stated that the evil had decreased; but the Mayor remarked that it still existed to a sufficient extent to cause anxiety and pain. It had been discovered that some boys under seventeen years of age were habitual drunkards. Dr. Townson stated that the opening of the cocoa-rooms had had a good effect in drawing the lads away from the public-houses.

A CASE against a lady of breach of promise to marry came on for trial on the 7th March in the Exchequer Division. Miss Marris, the daughter of a solicitor residing at Caistor, Lincolnshire, had, at the age of forty years, in 1872, entered into a written agreement to marry a man named Heap, a master in the local Grammar School. She also covenanted, in case of her default, to pay him one-fourth of the property she might inherit from her parents, and also a sum of money, beginning at twenty pounds, and doubling each year from Jan. 1, 1875, until she should become the wife of the plaintiff. Miss Marris had failed and refused to keep her promise, and hence Heap brought an action, which was compromised by the lady consenting to pay one thousand pounds.

MUSIC HALL POLITICIANS.—Now that the policy of the country is mainly dictated by the "music-hall cad," it would be only fair and indeed cordial to meet that interesting young gentleman upon his own ground. Let us at once show our readiness to fight for Constantinople, or—for the matter of that—for anything else, by immediately insisting upon a conscription. Men over thirty or thirty-five, married men, and the eldest sons of widows, would, of course, be exempt. The howling ruffians who sing, "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do," and who pass a vote of confidence in the Government as the price of a free admission to Cremorne, would be dragged into the net. A year of good hard drill at Aldershot, or Chatham, or Portsmouth would teach these young gentlemen what war really means, and might perhaps also go some way towards teaching them manners. The opinion, it may be remembered, of Mr. Weller the elder was that if he had his way with "the shepherds" he would have stuck each of them behind a good heavy barrow, and have made him run it up and down a plank all day, with a view to "shaking the nonsense out of him." A somewhat similar policy might not, perhaps, be altogether without its effect upon the music-hall cad.

HINTS FOR WITNESSES.—A great actor's privately annotated copy of the dramas in which he shines is a very interesting study to other people; but no actor would care to perform before an audience supplied with this information as to all the little tricks and devices by which he produces his great histrionic effects. This, however, was just the embarrassing position in which a plaintiff suing the Great Eastern Railway for compensation was placed the other day. In giving his evidence he was observed to refer frequently to a small note-book which he took from his pocket; and "considerable merriment" was occasioned by extracts which were read by Serjeant Ballantine in cross-examination. The book appeared to contain a written account of the accident in the form of an address to the jury, interspersed with remarks, such as "Take it easy," "Don't get flurried," "Take care," &c. These, the plaintiff candidly admitted, were to "act as warnings to him in giving his evidence." Serjeant Ballantine then questioned him as to the meaning of the figures 1, 2, 3, which occurred from time to time in the note-book, and it appeared that these were intended as reminders to the witness to count three before answering any question put to him. In answer, however, to a question from the judge, he admitted that he had not observed this valuable precaution. The cross-examination concluded by Serjeant Ballantine referring to the entry "Never mind him," and inquiring who was meant by "him," the pronoun, as it appeared, being intended to designate the learned Serjeant himself. In the result the plaintiff obtained a verdict for £250 damages; and his success will probably encourage others to take the same precautions against the hearts of the cross-examiner. There is really no reason why printed forms like those employed in the drafting of wills and agreements should not be published for the use of plaintiffs preparing to enter the witness box.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RAJAH OF POOREE'S CASE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The Pooree Rajah's trial commenced at Cuttack on Tuesday, Messrs. Evans and Handley defending the Rajah, Mr. Graves, the District Superintendent, Cuttack, a Government pleader, and Baboo Nolini Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate Pooree, prosecuting. Statements of the deceased were put in and admitted. Three witnesses were examined, whose evidence went to show that the Rajah's peon called deceased, that he was taken to the Rajah's gymnasium, brutally maltreated there and thrown out by a back-door, then picked up by the police and removed to hospital, where he expired after fifteen days. The Court was crowded, and great excitement prevails.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 26.

General Ignatieff is going to Vienna.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BETWEEN THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 26.

The Grand Duke Nicholas paid a visit to the Sultan to-day at the Palace of Dolma-Batsche, which the Sultan afterwards returned. The Grand Duke will lunch with the Sultan to-morrow.

EVACUATION OF BOYUKDERE.

In consequence of the friendly representations made by Russia, the Turks have evacuated Boyukdere.

FRANCE AND THE CONGRESS.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

The Paris papers say, that France will not participate in the European Congress unless all the Powers are represented.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The negotiations in connection with the proposed European Congress are now at a deadlock.

THE RETROCESSION OF BESSARABIA.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 26.

Both Houses of the Roumanian Legislature have unanimously rejected the exchange of Bessarabia for the Dobrudscha.

LETTER OF THE POPE.

ROME, MARCH 27.

A letter has been sent by His Holiness the Pope to the Czar and the Emperor of Germany couched in a conciliatory spirit.

LONDON, MARCH 26, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed in favour of buyers. Surats, in favour buyers.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
Bar Silver	54½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8½
4 per cent. Government Securities	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90½

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½

Departures—Atlanta and Arabia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-9d.	

IT is reported that, at the suggestion of Sir A. Clarke, Colonel Thompson, R.E., is coming out to this country from England thoroughly to examine the coast with a view of selecting spots where new ports may be opened out.

THE *Lancet* understands that General Strachey and Dr. Cunningham have been engaged in elaborating a scheme, which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, whereby the old Indian Medical Service is to be abolished, and in its place civil and military medical services are to be established in India. The military medical administration, both European and native troops, will be amalgamated.

THE *Deccan Herald* hears on good authority that the engineers who have been employed on the construction of the Dhond and Munmar State Railway will be employed as soon as their present work is finished on the construction of a line to be called the Dhond and Vingorla State Railway. This will be a very useful line, running through the rich Sattara valley, Kolapore, and Belgaum, thus bringing these important towns into connection with the sea-ports.

THE 1st proximo has been finally fixed upon as the date for Mr. Saunders' departure from Bangalore. We believe that it was the intention of the Bangalore community of all classes to give Mr. Saunders a farewell entertainment, but that he declined a demonstration of so public a character, on the ground of his recent heavy family bereavement.

A CORPORAL belonging to one of the regiments doing duty at Secunderabad has been tried, convicted, and sentenced by a General Court Martial to three years' rigorous imprisonment for striking a toddy-drawer with a heavy cane and severely injuring him. The sentence has received the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief.

ONE of the first fruits of the Vernacular Press Bill has been the renunciation of the Bengali language by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that journal, bitherto a diglot, having for the last few days appeared in a purely English garb. The Act thus seems likely to operate as a premium on the study of English.

THE Resident at Hyderabad has been requested by the Madras Government to urge on the Nizam's Government the necessity which exists for the village authorities in His Highness' dominions discouraging the wandering of their people across the frontier, and of receiving any found in distress in the Bellary district and returned to their own villages.

THE *Englishman*—The Sunday edition of the *Mirror*, in writing about the reported conversion of the Maharaja of Kooch Behar to Brahmoism, states that he has been for a long time a believer in the one true God. It further adds: "When Sir William Herschell was Commissioner of Kooch Behar he paid special attention to the Maharaja's religious culture, and always regulated his studies and thoughts so as to prevent his falling into infidelity and unbelief." All we can say is, that if Sir W. Herschell did act in the manner above stated he distinctly violated one of the great principles of our Government in India, non-interference with the religious views of the people. Not long ago the Bengal Government had to enquire of Sir W. Herschell why he did not send in his annual report on the Hooghli district before he left the country for good: perhaps they will now ask him whether there is any truth in the above statement.

THE *Bangalore Examiner*—The Government of India, in its legislative capacity, has done an act which it evidently considers a measure of imperial policy, but which, when we come to examine it closely, turns out a hasty and precipitate act, quite unworthy of a great and powerful Government. The Native Press Act of 1878, in our opinion, will ever remain a sign and a mark of the utterly indefensible imperialism which it is sought to import into the government of this country, at this time of day. The Government, surely, is strong enough and the existing law is strong enough, to meet any case against the seditious Native editors which may call for such interference and notice. We are of opinion, however, that such stuff had better be let alone; it will surely find its own level, like all other baser political matter in a commonwealth which, in all other respects, is sound and whole. By the present action of the Government of India against a small band of Native editors, it has simply given a fictitious importance to a subject not worthy the attention of a great and powerful Government. What would be said of a man who cast and moulded a special kind of cannon to destroy flies? And yet we know that "a gun's too big to shoot a fly."

NOT the least pleasant of women's rights nowa-days is that of prosecuting a newspaper for libel, and Mrs. (General) Morgan of Ootacamund has threatened to exercise this right in connection with the local *Observer*, whose reporter characterised a law-suit in which she "conducted her own case," as a "trumped up" affair. Mr. Cowdell, a local solicitor, has informed our contemporary, "that unless a full and ample apology is published, proceedings will be taken to recover substantial damages for the libellous and unprivileged report of the case above referred to." The *Observer's* reporter in reply asserts, that "the words 'trumped up,' when written by me were obviously not intended to apply to Mrs. Morgan." Mrs. Morgan has done so much to develop the resources of the Neilgherries, and has in so many ways placed local society under obligations, that it is a matter for surprise that she felt it necessary to call in the aid of a lawyer to set her reputation right with the public. A mere line from her own facile pen would have sufficed to convince the *Observer* that its remark was ambiguous.

AN enterprise of considerable magnitude has just been concluded in Borneo. A large portion of the island has been made over to an influential English company recently formed in London. The concession is similar to that obtained by Rajah Brooke at Sarawak, but far more valuable. The acquisition by a powerful English company of a tract of country in the north of Borneo about half the size of Ireland, must sooner or later have a marked effect on the commerce of those regions.

WE see it stated in some home journals that the Duke of Sutherland has intimated that in the event of war breaking out he will raise a private regiment of 5,000 Highlanders on his own account. More than one Highland regiment owes its existence to individual enterprise, and we daresay many of our readers will recal to mind the case of the beautiful but eccentric Highland lady who went about the northern counties canvassing for men, whom she had no objection to win to her side by such a bribe as a kiss, and ultimately succeeded in raising a regiment which is now one of the most famous in the country.

THE *Times* has reason to believe that in all probability General Sir Arthur Borton will be the new Governor of Malta in succession to Sir Charles Van Strabenzee, whose tenure of that appointment will shortly expire.

A LETTER from Malta states that although the official result of the Court of Inquiry respecting the case of the Hon. J. Monson, who was horsewhipped by an officer of the 42nd Highlanders for a domestic scandal, is not yet known, Major Monson has resigned his appointment as Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh. Immense stores of coal, small arms, shells for the heaviest guns, and other military stores are being rapidly accumulated in the island. Many foreigners had been visiting the island, among them a Russian general on the Duchess of Edinburgh's staff, who had the free run of the fortifications.

SIR HENRY WOLFF (says the *Globe*, March 8) has given notice that on Friday next he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the treaties of 1856 and 1871, with special reference to modifications of the proposed participation of this country in any European conference or congress.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday, March 5, Mr. Fawcett gave notice that on that day month he would move a resolution as to the Indian salt duties, and declare that the famine fund raised by taxes recently proposed ought not to be spent on public works, but kept for future emergencies.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY is resolved to maintain a spirit of cheerfulness concerning the army, and no one will blame him. The perpetual grumblers deserve all that he gives them. He spoke at the Savage Club dinner, on March 6, as follows:—

It is a curious thing that, as a nation, we are a great nation of croakers [laughter], and I do not believe there is a profession in the nation where croaking seems to be a more pleasurable sensation than the profession of arms, to which I belong. [Cheers.] You take up the papers—especially military papers—and you will find continual croaking about the army. You are told it is in a very bad state, that everything is going wrong, and that, in fact, it is going to the dogs. [Laughter.] It is one great consolation to men like myself—who don't believe in these statements—to remember that when, many years ago, we joined the service, the one common topic of conversation was just the same. As long as I can remember it was the story of the good old times, and I can recollect that when I joined the service it was a common thing for the senior officers to say that the soldiers then joining were in every way inferior—morally and physically—to men who fought for England in the great battles of her history. Within the last few weeks I have carefully studied the subject, and I have gone into it most minutely; and I can give an emphatic denial to the statements of the croakers. At the present time we have a large number of young soldiers in the army, and we are told that the whole army is composed of boys. That is incorrect, because—as it has been stated in a public manner, figures being given—the age of the army at the present moment is very satisfactory indeed. We have not regiments of boys, but regiments of men—men who, you may depend upon it, will do their duty whenever called upon.

How many military men will grumble at Sir Garnet Wolseley for saying it?

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*—If the possible use of the Indian Army in a European war has not been much discussed in the newspapers, it certainly is not that the idea of these troops being turned to account is new or hastily suggested. But the subject bristles with great difficulties, and there are, no doubt, very strong opinions for and against the policy and utility of employing a native force outside of India against a European enemy. It may be taken for granted that Indian officers would advocate the measure, and would gladly embrace the opportunity of leading their men against any enemy; but it is almost equally certain that they would demand an increase of European officers in each regiment, the power of weeding out and selecting their men, and the support of British troops in fair proportion. The Indian statesman who quite accepted the opinions of the British officer respecting the actual value of good Sikh, Pathan, or Goorkha regiments in warfare under such conditions, would, nevertheless, hesitate to expose British rule in India to the consequences which might flow from a campaign in which native troops had proved that they could successfully encounter Europeans. The return of triumphant native troops to India must be attended by much excitement and elation, and by the increase of a martial pride and sentiment which has its dangers; and the risk of relying on an untried factor—such as the conduct of native regiments against a disciplined European army must be—is also manifest. There is not a man too many now in India—we speak of British troops—and none can be spared for any outside work.

THE military preparations of the Government were still, when the Mail left, being carried on with great activity. Woolwich correspondents state that in the Royal Laboratory Department alone the amount paid for wages has increased from £2,500 to about £5,000 per week. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labourers in the Ordnance Store Department of the Woolwich Arsenal, three companies of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, have been ordered to furnish men to form working parties for employment on the wharf. They will be paid 9d. or 1s. per day working pay while so employed. The regiment of artillery is almost at its full strength, the recent increase in the standard having apparently had little, if any, effect in limiting the supply of eligible recruits. The Director-General of Clothing, it is stated, has given particular attention to the item of boots for the army, and there are at the present time at the stores at Pimlico more than sufficient for an army of 200,000 men, with provision made for renewing or increasing the stock at short notice as occasion may require. Orders have been received at Chatham from the Admiralty, directing eight ironclad and other vessels at the dockyard to be hastened forward as rapidly as possible in their completion. The names of the vessels which are required for immediate service are the Northampton, Superb, Belliesle, Monarch, and Penelope, ironclads, and the unarmoured ships Garnet, Euryalus, and Cormorant. The hands in the dockyard are working until nine o'clock each evening, and it is expected, in order to push forward the completion of the ships named, the working hours will be extended until ten o'clock. The Admiralty have given instructions to Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, to proceed immediately with the construction of one of their steel torpedo boats. It is to be 85 feet long by 11 feet beam, and to have a speed of twenty-one statute miles per hour.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the Marquis of Donegall has informed the War Office that the London Irish Volunteers are prepared to give their services wherever they may be required, in case of need. At a full dress parade of the Penzance Rifle Volunteers, in response to the invitation of Captain Boase, nearly all those present signed a paper agreeing to go on foreign service for twelve months in case of emergency.

MR. ASHLEY has (says the *Globe*, March 8) intimated his intention on Tuesday next to call the attention of the House of Commons to the correspondence between her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and the Foreign Office relating to certain statements which had been made as to communications which had passed between the right hon. the member for Greenwich and a M. Negroponte, and to move "That this House, having had laid before it the correspondence between her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and the Foreign Office relating to certain charges made against the right hon. the member for Greenwich, and based on his letters to a M. Negroponte, views with regret the part taken in the matter by her Majesty's Ambassador."

THE Central News Agency says:—The presence of Lord Napier of Magdala in London is being taken advantage of by the military authorities for maturing their plans in consultation with his lordship for the organization of the staff for an expeditionary force, and in a few days it is hoped to have all the lists complete. A large number of officers have come forward and placed their services at the disposal of the Horse Guards. These include the best known and most experienced staff officers, the majority of whom are holding well-paid appointments at home and in the colonies, and so large is the supply of properly-qualified men that within an incredibly short space of time enough officers could be found to conduct the administrative duties of from 80,000 to 100,000 men, this by volunteers alone. It would be necessary to draw extensively upon our present staff establishments; but so complete are the arrangements of the Commander-in-Chief's Department that all vacancies thus created would be readily supplied. The officers of the army are stated to have evinced a considerable desire to second the exertions of the military authorities, and their devotion has had the effect of very greatly facilitating the preparations which are being made. A Central News telegram says:—"The Secretary of State for War has lately called, through the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, for the fullest information from the authorities in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, as to the condition and extent of the warlike stores now in their keeping, and has at the same time sought the opinion of these officers as to our preparedness to stand the strain of war. In reply to these inquiries Sir Henry Gordon has submitted the most reassuring reports."

PERHAPS the most interesting, as it was certainly the most novel exhibition with which the members of Parliament who visited Portsmouth on March 2 were treated, was that pertaining to naval countermining. We have hitherto been in the habit of looking at the torpedo as a weapon against which the poor sailor is well-nigh defenceless, and hence the demoralising effect it has upon a crew is quite as harmful as its explosive effect. But recently, as we have got to learn more about these "infernal machines," our terror of them has abated, and we have now contrived several effective measures for annulling the dread results of submarine mines. That of countermining is the most simple and efficient. Most torpedoes, especially abroad, are filled with dynamite, a powerful explosive compound, fired, not by a spark, but by detonation or vibration. Dynamite, indeed, is so sensitive to vibration, that if you place two torpedoes filled with the material near one another, the firing of the first will explode the second. This fact was discovered, we believe, by some Danish naval officers, who, on experimenting in the matter, found out that a dynamite torpedo of 150 lb., sunk in ten feet of water and ignited, is capable of exploding other sunken charges 300ft. off. The water, in a word, conveys the vibration from one torpedo to the other. This fact forms the principle of naval countermining. A vessel approaching torpedo-defended waters sends out a launch in front having dynamite charges on board. At every two or three hundred yards one of these charges is lowered into the water, and, the launch having retired to a safe distance, it is fired, and the channel or roadstead is in this way cleared of any lurking mines over a wide radius. A man-of-war could thus advance with safety, if rather slowly, towards a hostile shore, no matter how many dynamite torpedoes might be sunk in the neighbourhood. On March 2 a further surprise awaited our legislators, for the launch which carried the countermines was steered and managed by electricity, not a single blue jacket being on board to aid in the navigation of the pioneer vessel. Thus an opportunity was afforded of inspecting at one and the same time the new system of countermining and the novelty of a steam-launch navigated by electric cables.

THE Duke of Argyll called attention in the House of Lords, on March 7, to the treaties of 1856 and to our present position in respect to them. He said that a condition was imposed on Turkey that she should treat her own subjects, and especially the Christians, with equity and justice; and he maintained that in consequence a duty was imposed on us to see that the promises of Turkey to act in conformity with that condition were fulfilled. Referring to the interposition on several occasions by the Powers of Europe in the concerns of Turkey to show that the general opinion was that Turkey could not be trusted with the management of her own affairs, he at the same time maintained that we are under no obligation in consequence of the treaties of 1856 to defend Turkey against the consequences of the misgovernment of her own subjects, adding that Lord Derby's despatch, written after the Bulgarian massacres, amounted to a declaration that we were absolved from the obligation of defending Turkey. In his opinion there had been no violation of the treaties of 1856 by Russia, though he admitted that we had a right to resist any proposal injurious to our interests; and he hoped that instructions would be given to our representative at the Conference to endeavour to provide for the independence of the Turkish provinces which had been desolated by the recent war. After a few remarks from Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Hammond said that there could not be a greater delusion than the supposition that the sole object of the statesmen who framed the treaties of 1856 was to uphold Turkey, for their real purpose was to secure Europe from the dangers likely to arise if European Turkey should cease to exist. With regard to India he conceived that danger to that empire was to be feared, not from Russian armies but from Russian intrigues, and he pointed out the risk which would result if the European provinces of Turkey should fall under the domination of Russia. Lord Carnarvon said as the reforms promised by the Porte had remained a dead letter, so, on the other hand, Russia had not adhered to all her obligations; and now he trusted that in the Conference about to be convened attention would be directed to the establishment of a state of things which should not only be satisfactory, but permanent and enduring; and that result, he thought, might be sought in the improvement of the subject races of European Turkey, whose good-will he hoped that this country would be fortunate enough to gain. The Duke of Somerset expressed his regret at hearing attacks on a fallen and defeated Power like Turkey, and the Duke of Rutland said that he hoped in the Conference no attempt would any more be made to bolster up Turkey. Lord Faversham was in favour of the policy of conditional neutrality. Lord Derby maintained that England had violated no engagement in declining to go to war in defence of Turkey; but it was the fact that the Government had done everything in their power short of entering into actual hostilities to prevent war breaking out. Though the state of things which existed in 1856 and 1871 had ceased to exist, yet it might be taken as a point of departure; but if taken as a point of departure, it would only be so taken with the intention of departing from it. When peace should be established, it was to be hoped that it would have the elements of durability, and that care would be taken to preserve the balance between the different subject races.

WHILE the law of libel is under the consideration of statesmen two cases of more than common interest have come before the English courts. The editor, publisher, and printer of the *Whitehall Review* have been convicted of criminality in publishing an article on a case of suicide and suggesting murder. Mr. Levy, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, is prosecuting the conductor of the *Sporting Times* for a personal attack upon him in the columns of the paper. A remarkable case has come before the law courts, in which the Rev. Jex-Blake has recovered a premium from the Albion Insurance Company, obtained from him under peculiar circumstances. He responded to the loan advertisement of a man named Howard. A condition was that he should first insure in the Albion Office. He insured for 1,500*l.*, and the conditions of the loan were then found to be prohibitory, and Mr. Blake sued the company for the return of the premium, and has recovered it. Half the 59*l.* premium had been paid by the company to Howard, who, it was proved, had acted in numerous similiar transactions, and passed under various names.

FROM Oxford we learn that the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. A. A. Macdonell, exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College. This gentleman was lately elected to the Davis Chinese scholarship. The scholarship is tenable for four years, with an annual stipend of £50. Mr. W. C. Bradley, of Queen's College, is honourably mentioned by the examiners.

A TELEGRAM received on the morning of the 8th inst. from Lloyd's agent at Constantinople, dated March 7, contains the intelligence that the British steamer John Middleton, Captain Robson, from Odessa, grain laiden, whilst lying at anchor, was run into by a Turkish man-of-war. The John Middleton, by the force of the impact, was forced from her anchors, and drifted against the British gunboat Antelope, causing some injury to the latter. The John Middleton sustained so much damage that she sank in the harbour. The crew were saved by the English man-of-war. The John Middleton is the property of Messrs. Watts, Milburn and Co., of London. She is an iron screw of 1,200 tons gross. In the early part of the year she arrived at Constantinople with a cargo of military stores from the United States, after discharging which she went to Odessa to take in a grain cargo for Antwerp. The Antelope was stationed at Constantinople at the disposal of the British Ambassador.

AN APPEAL FOR THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks made by your correspondent "A. W. H." with reference to the state of the funds of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home are unfortunately but too true. Strenuous efforts have been made by the Committee to raise subscriptions, but the result is most disheartening.

The institution is now virtually in debt. The Committee have reduced expenses to a minimum. The usual annual repairs to the building have not been carried out. The salary of the Superintendent has been largely reduced, the services of the Apothecary dispensed with, the *malles* discharged, and every effort made to curtail expenditure; but unless the public respond more heartily to the appeals of the Committee, the small pittance now allowed to the inmates will be reduced, and the Home itself very probably broken up.

The Committee will feel grateful if you will, by giving prominence to these facts, draw attention to the assistance required to maintain an institution which provides a home for the deserving poor and for the old soldier—I am, &c.,

M. PERREAU, Major,
Hony. Secy. & Tre., Eur. Penr. & Widows' Home.

Bombay, March 27.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Lanowlee lottery-wallah has at last thought it fit to name a day for drawing the prizes. Do not the trustees of the lottery in aid of the above church think it high time they did the same too? The last advertisement I think I read about it was months ago, to the effect that a day would soon be appointed for the drawing. I have waited for months for that day, but have not as yet seen it. Can any of your numerous readers or the treasurer inform me what has come of that lottery? Will it take place, or will the money of the ticket holders be returned on application?

March 26. B. D. K.

DECCAN PIG-STICKING SONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—In answer to "Spear's" inquiry as to where the old Deccan pig-sticking songs can be found, I enclose a copy of the words of one not mentioned by either him, "J. E. D." or Matfield, but am sorry I cannot give the name of the air to which it is adapted.

"The Boar of the Sounder" which he kindly contributed seems to go well to the air of the huntsman's song, the first verse of which is as follows:—

The sun was just rising all over the hills,
And the plough-boy whistles as he goes across the fields,
And the birds they were singing so sweet on each spray,
Says the huntsman to his hounds tally ho! Hark away!
Tally ho! Hark away! Tally ho! Hark away!
Tally ho! Tally ho! Tally ho! Hark away!

If J. E. D. would kindly give the readers of your paper the words of the songs named in his letter of the 21st February last, together with the names of the airs to which they are usually sung, it would go far in helping many to make a complete collection of the old Deccan pig-sticking songs.

I should have much pleasure in contributing the following should any one require them, viz.:—

"How I killed my first pig,"
"The best of all hunters, the brightest of bays"
"The boar, the boar, the mighty boar."
"The saddle spur and spear."

Belgaum, March 25. SPUR.

THE BEST OF ALL HUNTERS THE BRIGHTEST OF BAYS.

Oh! rest thee my hunter, rest while you may,
For to-morrow I ride thee the wild boar to slay;
The jungle is thick, the cover so strong,
The wild boar so swift, the chase will be long.

Oh! rest thee my hunter, long may you sleep,
For high are the hills, and the nullas are deep;
When once on thee mounted, the boar in full view,
Oh! where is the country we will not get through?

So sure is thy footing, so good is thy speed,
Nor hedges nor ditches nor holes do I heed,
So good is thy courage that naught can dismay,
But sealed is the boar's death when once brought to bay.

Then carry me swiftly, and when thou art old,
I swear not to sell thee for silver or gold,
But eat at thy pleasure the rest of thy days,
Thou best of all hunters, thou brightest of bays.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd inst., was 48 feet 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet and 9 tenths.

POONA DETACHMENT BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—By a Regimental Order by Lieutenant Colonel Sexton, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, dated 21st March, Privates Alfred Bartley (585) and John O. King (587) are appointed Lance Corporals.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At an extra sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presiding as Commissioner, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, on behalf of an opposing creditor of Arab Oomar, insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing on the ground that the schedule had been amended very recently. Mr. Budroodin for the insolvent opposed the application, but withdrew the opposition on learning the fact that the schedule had been amended recently and a protection order granted the insolvent. The hearing was thereupon adjourned for a month.

A DISHONEST INSOLVENT PUNISHED.—Mr. Justice Bayley, as Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, made a severe example yesterday of another dishonest insolvent. The case was that of Pathan Mahomedkhan Gaffoorkhan and his wife Noorbee, for whom Mr. Budroodin appeared. The insolvents were opposed by Ahmed Sooltan, who appeared in person and who was able to prove by evidence that the real state of affairs had been concealed from the Court. The charge of concealment of property was clearly established; and his Lordship, under the penal clauses of the Act, sentenced the male insolvent to be imprisoned for a year and a half. The petition of the female insolvent was adjourned without protection for the same period. By passing sentences like the above, Mr. Justice Bayley is likely to inspire a wholesome dread in dishonest insolvents who have to appear before him as Commissioner in Insolvency.

EVADING THE TRAMWAY FARE.—A Hindoo, named Khutao Jairam, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of attempting to evade the payment of his legal tram way fare.

A PICK-POCKET.—Shaik Oosman Shaik Chand, a note character, was yesterday sentenced to six months hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of stealing Rs. 4 in cash from the person of Sulliman David.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Rama Ramdeo, a servant in the employ of the Mandvie Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a brass bearing, valued at Rs. 20. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Hussein Ludda and eight others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longdon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Oomercarry. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, one was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 15 each.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, on view of the body of Babajee Siddoo, a labourer employed in the godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. at Chinch Bunder. It seems that while at work, a pile of seed bags suddenly gave way, and four fell upon the deceased, knocking him down and fracturing his skull, causing instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A STRANGE attack was made on Thursday last on Mr. and Mrs. Price at Manora, Kurrachee, by one of their servants, a Purdassee. This man entered the room where Mr. and Mrs. Price were sitting, armed with a stick. He aimed a blow at Mrs. Price, who managed to escape from the room. The man then attacked Mr. Price, who, being confined to his chair, found great difficulty in moving. He, however, escaped the man's blows and raised an alarm, when assistance arrived, and the man was secured. He will be taken before Mr. Gibbons to-day. No motive has been assigned for this attack.—*Beacon.*

THE NEW DHOND STATION.—The trains all halt now at the new station at Dhond—the junction station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Dhond and Munmar Railway. The Madras trains stop at one side of the station and the Ahmednuggar trains on the other. The work at the station is going on very rapidly now, and it will be soon finished. When completed, it will be a very handsome and commodious station, and there will then be a refreshment-room established for the accommodation of travellers. The scene at Dhond is a very busy one, and it is certainly a pleasant one to see a fine station set down in such a desert-looking place.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE statement made by a contemporary that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was refusing all leave to officers on account of the anticipated war in Europe is contradicted. All leave has gone on as usual up till now, and no one has been refused leave except on grounds, which would have held good at any time.—*Id.*

THE trial of Babu Shama Churn, late Head-Clerk of the Treasury Office, Lahore, for dishonest misappropriation of Government money to the value of Rs. 1,989-13-6, and for forgery, under Sections 403 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, has resulted in his being sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,594, or in default one year's additional imprisonment. The prisoner will be tried on other charges before the same court on the 27th instant.

A GREAT deal of excitement is at present being caused among the community at Howrah in consequence of a charge of indecent assault brought by a young lady against a foreman of one of the workshops. The facts, as reported, are briefly these. The young lady, who is a pupil of the convent at Bankipore, was a passenger by the down-mail to Calcutta. The accused, it is alleged, got into the compartment she occupied, committed a violent and indecent assault, and left immediately afterwards. At the next station on the train halting the young lady alighted and made a complaint to the Station master, who tried to help her to discover the man. Unfortunately for the accused, however, he happened to pass while the Station-master was in conversation with the young lady, and on the latter pointing him out, he was taken into custody.

MISS ELCIA MAY'S BENEFIT.

WE make no apology for calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Grant Road Theatre to-day. Miss May takes her benefit, and receives the gratuitous support of Mr. Fairclough and all the members of the company. Miss May has many friends in Bombay, and considering that this is her farewell benefit, and that Mr. Fairclough plays for the last time in India (he sails for China to-morrow) Shakespeare's great comedy of the "Taming of the Shrew." We should think that every playgoer in Bombay will stretch a point to be present. Miss May deserves the greatest credit and support for her conscientious and unwearying efforts to please the public.

THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

MR. WILSON is so embarrassed by the personal kindness he has received and the substantial support that his Circus has elicited during his stay in Bombay, that he has resorted to a novel scheme by which his feelings may find relief and at the same time his gratitude put to fullest proof. His gift cheques, amounting in the aggregate to the large sum of Rs. 5,000, are real tokens of his good-will to the many thousands of his patrons in Bombay, though we think they have all had full value for their money in the splendid entertainment he has provided—one which has been the admiration of every individual who has witnessed it. Three more nights it will be continued, when Mr. Wilson will convey his company and coursers to Bhownuggur, to assist in the grieties incident to the approaching accession of the Chief of that State to his *gadi*.

The following is a list of the fortunate drawers of "gifts," with the respective amounts:—

		Rs.
Ramchunder Bhimroo	Police Havildar	10
P. N. Mehta	Chandan wadi	10
Ruttonshaw Bomonjee	Municipal Office	10
Hewett	Fort	10
Shaik Omer Ally	Sarang S. S. Khandalla	25
P. Nolan	H. M.'s Customs	25
Hajee Noor Mahomed	Bamboatwalla	10
Gusto	S. S. Khandalla	100
Heerjee Damjee	Freight Broker	10
Sorabjee Cursetjee	Engineer. Chandan wadi	10
28003 [unclaimed]		50
Miss McKenzie	Fort	10
Warder	Colaba	10
Mrs. Asher	Fort	100
Shahana Toora	S. S. Khandalla	25
36012 [unclaimed]		10
Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy	Khoja Gully	10
19114 [unclaimed]		10
Bhasker Balkrishna	Khetwadi, Austrian Lloyd's Clerk	1
Jooma Mahomed	Dyer	1
Pestonjee Eduljee	Fort	2
2828 [unclaimed]		10

A VOLUNTEER PICNIC.

A MOST agreeable and pleasant day was spent by the A Company of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday last, through the kindness of the officers, who generously invited the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men and a few friends to visit Bassein. A few of the details of the day may not be uninteresting to those who enjoy a day's outing, and to those gentlemen who are in command of other volunteer companies, and are anxious to give their men a treat, we say, "go and do likewise." A special train starting from Church Gate at 8-45 a.m., arriving at head quarters, Parell, at 9, bringing the Honorary Colonel, F. Mathew, Esq., Major Whyte, Captain R. C. Hornby, Lieutenant Whitcombe, Sub-Lieutenant Pendlebury, Messrs. Duxbury, Wood, Morehouse, &c., &c. Immediately the train stopped the Honorary Colonel alighted with the Captain and inspected the Company which had been marched from the parade ground in charge of Drill Instructor Berry to the station platform. The order was soon given to "Take your seats," and away we go in fine style, for special trains know the way to travel on the B. B. Arriving at Bhyandar, we alight and the bugle sounds "fall in," and the Captain shouts "Attention," "Fours, Left," and off we trudge for quarter of a mile to the water's edge where we board the steam-launch Psyche, a spacious barge capable of comfortably accommodating over 100 passengers. And a word, by the way, to those who wish to take their wives and families for a picnic. Just wait until the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have established their water service to Bassein, which they are about to do at once, and you will never regret waiting, for the satisfaction and enjoyment you get will amply repay you. Down the creek we speed at an easy pace, lingering with eyes out-stretched on the beautiful scenery, equal to any of the English lake districts, and its not long before we reach the landing stage at Bassein, and at once make for the ruins, where we do justice to a good S. and B., or a bottle of Stone's Beer, then a stroll through the ruins and back at the sound of the bugle to the all-important "Tiffin," a splendid cold collation supplied to order by those well-known caterers of Apollo Bunder renown. It is needless to say that ample justice was done, and when all seemed satisfied, the Major who presided in a very able manner gave the usual loyal toasts and the health of the Honorary Colonel, F. Mathew, Esq., who briefly responded, wishing the corps every success and promising to render every assistance to make the corps efficient. Other toasts followed in rapid succession, that of the officers of the corps being responded to by Captain Hornby, and Lieutenants Whitcombe and Pendlebury. The Company then break off and stroll through the ramparts and native city, full of historic repute and well worth a visit; but hark! the bugle sounds the retreat, and the homeward march commences, arriving at Parell at 6-30 p.m., having spent a most enjoyable day.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, Captain G. Persons, will sail to-day for England, with 39 officers, 11 ladies, and 15 children; also 545 men, 140 women, and 340 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Lieut and Mrs C Owens and 3 children, Comt Dept.
Col H J Buchanan, 2-9th Foot.
Major G. J. Gillies, R A.
Major J T B Mayne, 73rd Foot.
Paymaster and Major C F Heatly and child, 68th Foot.
Paymaster and Major F B Forster, 1-5th Foot.
Major and Mrs H D O Farrington, 73rd Foot.
Capt G A Hillyard, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut V G Tippinge, 1st Royal Scots.
Lieut A F G Richardson, 40th Foot.
Lieut W A Scott, 92nd Foot.
Lieut and Mrs R Hart and child, R E.
Lieut Peter Low, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut J Royle, 89th Foot.
Lieut M C Wood, 10th Hussars.
Lieut A Hewey, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E C Hill, 62nd Foot.
Lieut and Mrs W Roberts and child, 66th Foot.
Lieut T J P Kelly, 44th Foot.
Lieut and Mrs W C F Field and child, Staff Corps.
Lieut and Mrs F L Grundy and child, 1-6th Foot.
Lieut J A Hill, 12th Lancers.
Capt T B Urquhart, 72nd Regt.
Capt P C O Savage, 2-7th Foot.
Capt and Mrs P Murray and 2 children, Unattached List.
Capt C S Perry, 9th Foot.
Lieut-Col. H Marshall, 9th Lancers.
Paymaster and Major and Mrs. T Bryson and child, 66th Foot.
Major D K Evans, 2-6th Foot.
Major P B Simpson, 72nd Foot.
Major S J LeMarchant, R A.

Army Med Dept.

Surg-Major and Mrs B Tydd.
Surg-Major F Holton.
Surg-Major and Mrs E Wilkes and 3 children.
Surg and Mrs L A Irving and child.
Surg W Finlay,
Surg A F Dobson.
Surg J Maitland,
Dy-Surg-Genl D McKinnon

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.

THE beautiful rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal were the scene of a numerous and brilliant assembly on Friday evening, when the President (Mr. W. F. Blandford, F.R.S.) gave his annual conversazione. The tables were profusely strewed with photographs and engravings of interest to the naturalist and archæologist. A magnificent series of sculptures were exhibited by the President, and his numerous collection of specimens of the timbers of India by Dr. Brandis, F.R.S. Most interesting diagrams, showing the variation of atmospheric pressure, temparature, &c., during a N. W. storm were exhibited by Mr. H. F. Blandford, F.G.S., while Professor Pedler's beautiful Geissler's tubes charmed everyone. The latter gentleman also exhibited Crooke's Radiometer and some fine spectroscopes. The Very Revd. Father Lafont, S. J., had a Gramme's machine, which elicited general commendation, as did also his exquisitely constructed Inductive Coil, by means of which he exhibited some most interesting experiments. Telegraphy was well represented, the Railway block signalling instruments attracting most attention. Not the least attractive feature of the evening, however, was the Telephones exhibited by Mr. Brough, and there was an unflagging interest evinced in listening to glee and part singing, and the strains of a Cornet-a-piston, conveyed into the rooms from a distance along the wire which had kindly been placed at the disposal of the exhibitor by the Surveyor General of India. Duplexed Telephones, by means of which conversation could be carried on from both ends of the wire simultaneously were also exhibited. We must not omit to mention the electric pen which was working excellently, and we cannot but think that this invention has a most useful future before it.—*Englishman.*

ICE FOR MADRAS.—The ship *Tarragol*, from America, has arrived in the Madras roads with 1,500 tons of ice, a large supply of apples, and a quantity of kerosine oil for the Tudor Ice Company. After landing the quantity consigned for Madras, she proceeds to Calcutta, for which port some of the consignment is intended.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—The Chief of Sanglee has been informed by the Government of India, that in order to liquidate the debt of nine lakhs incurred by his State on account of famine expenditure, he will have to retrench his personal expenses. The Chief has replied that the salaries of the officers appointed by the Government to manage his affairs might very well be reduced, commencing with that of Major West, who has been in charge as Chief Political officer since 1874. The sum total of these reductions should, he contends, be applied to the gradual discharge of the State's debt. The Chief has the Government "on the hip." In assuming the financial control of the State, the Government have relieved the Chief of responsibility for its present embarrassment. The Chief is called upon to retrench his personal expenditure, because his State incurred a debt on account of famine expenditure. The Government of India have incurred an enormous debt in a similar way, but we have seen no disposition on the part of the members of that Government to retrench their personal emoluments. So far from this they have exempted themselves from the famine taxation which has been inflicted on the unprofessional and unofficial classes. The Chief of Sanglee might very properly have replied that he will be happy to follow an example of self-sacrifice in those in authority over him; but that he cannot think of presuming to set them an example of consistency. The Government of India should not preach the virtue of unselfishness while they do not themselves care to practise it.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE CONGRESS.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Thursday Night, March 7.—The Congress did not become a certainty until this afternoon. Four of the Powers—Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Italy—having agreed on Berlin, Germany has to-day notified her acceptance of the plan, and Prince Bismarck's willingness to preside. From England and France no answers have been received up to this time by the Government here, though they may be already in Vienna, whither they would naturally be addressed. It is, however, considered certain that the Congress will be held with or without the participation of the two Western Powers.

VIENNA, Thursday Night.—Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff will propose at the Congress that Austria shall be authorised to occupy Bosnia. Russia proposes that after the first year of her occupation of Bulgaria the Austrians should join her in occupying the country for another year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, 5.45 p.m.—Although Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece ask to be represented at the Congress, it seems difficult to acquiesce in their request, especially with regard to the first three, as, until the peace conditions have been ratified, they are the Sultan's vassals. The most the Congress could do would be to admit their delegates with a consultative voice when necessary. An International Commission will have to study and complete on the spot the Bulgarian boundaries, the principal lines of which will be decided in the Congress.

This morning Prince Gortschakoff rode to the Winter Palace and worked with the Emperor. He will go to Berlin if the Congress should meet there. Baron Jomini and M. Hamburger, the Secretary of State, will accompany him.

PARIS, Thursday Night.—At the Ministerial Council to-day M. Waddington communicated a despatch from M. St. Vallier announcing officially that Prince Bismarck had accepted the presidency of the Congress to meet at Berlin. From other sources, however, doubts are raised on the ground of Prince Bismarck's precarious health. His physicians recommend him to go back to Varzin. The Prussian Chancellor is said to approve the new plan of Count Andrassy, involving the annexation of Bosnia, the partition of Albania between Italy and Austria, and the annexation of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece, Turkey keeping Macedonia. This is in accordance with the scheme ventilated by the Berlin *Post* at the commencement of the war.

(*Morning Post.*)

BERLIN, March 7.—At the urgent and reiterated request of both Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy, Prince Bismarck has at length consented to the Congress being held at Berlin, engaging to take part in the proceedings and preside over the same. The Prince has done so, his friends affirm, sorely against his own personal inclination. Semi-official journals are careful to state that the selection of Berlin as the meeting place of the Congress is not due to any suggestion or support on the part of the German Government. The English Government's reply to the proposal for holding the Congress at Berlin has not yet been received.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

BERLIN, Friday, March 8.—The Congress is to meet here shortly after the Emperor's birthday, which occurs on the 22nd instant. No reply has yet been received from the English Government, but it is said here that the delay is owing only to formal points which have to be considered by the British Cabinet. The Russian Government is anxious that the Congress should meet as soon as the treaty of peace has been ratified, without previous separate negotiations taking place between the several Governments. The Russian Government is also anxious to prevent Austrian interference in Bosnia before the Conference meets.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL AT VIENNA.

(*Manchester Guardian.*)

VIENNA, March 7.—The Crown Council, held under the presidency of the Emperor, sat till five o'clock to-day. The result is unknown. It is, however, certain that it was definitely resolved to demand an extra credit. Count Andrassy will on Saturday ask it of the Delegations, and give a sketch of the political position of affairs as embodied in the Red-book, which contains a thousand documents. The Ministry of War have ordered large quantities of biscuits, and have to d the contractors to prepare a supply of grain.

THE GERMAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

BERLIN, Friday.—Herr Camphausen will be allowed to resign his post as soon as the Government bill providing for the appointment of Deputy-Ministers to represent the Imperial Chancellor has been adopted. It is now said that he will be succeeded by Herr von Bennigsen, the National-Liberal leader, and that Herr Burghardt, Director-General of Inland Revenue, will be Imperial Minister of Finance.

THE EMIR OF KASHGARIA AT TASHKAND.

A Russian correspondent informs us that intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg announcing the arrival at Tashkand of Bek-Kooli-Bek, the fugitive Emir of Kashgaria. The Emir was accompanied by Sadyk Khan, the leading chief of the Kirghiz, who was severely wounded during the Chinese attack on Kashgar. The Turkish officers sent by the Sultan to instruct the Kashgarian troops have also arrived under escort at Tashkand, and are to be despatched *via* Orenburg, to Constantinople.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

The Admiralty have decided to attach two or three steam launches, fitted with torpedo apparatus, to each of the ironclads in the navy. They will be available for offensive and defensive purposes, and will be similar in construction to the launches used by the Russians on the Danube in the late war.

Among the officers who would proceed out to the East with an expeditionary force are Lieut.-Generals W. Parke, C.B.; A. I. Herbert, C.B.; and R. Wardlaw, C.B.; and Major-Generals the Hon. L. Smith, C.B.; F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.; Lord A. G. Russell, C.B.; and G. H. S. Willis, C.B.

The Admiralty have expressed satisfaction to the Liverpool Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers for the patriotic offer of those who placed their services at the disposal of the board in the event of trading steamers being converted into armed cruisers.

It is announced that the Government have taken measures to establish direct telegraphic communication with Besika Bay *via* Alexandria.

SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

AFTER innumerable delays and prevarications the so-called Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey has at last been signed.

The treaty was signed at San Stefano on Sunday, March 3, and the Grand Duke Nicholas announced the important fact to the Czar in a telegram, in which he says:—

"I do myself the honour of congratulating your Majesty upon the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your Majesty, and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs your Majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulman yoke."

On the news of the conclusions of peace becoming known in St. Petersburg, the streets were filled by immense and enthusiastic crowds, who flocked towards the Imperial Palace, where they gave repeated cheers for the Emperor. His Majesty appeared on the balcony in acknowledgement of the popular greeting, and the crowd then sang the Russian National Anthem with uncovered heads.

A telegram from San Stefano, under the date March 3, says:—

To-day being the anniversary of the Emperor of Russia's accession to the throne, a parade of the troops was to have been held here at two o'clock in the afternoon; but as at that time the negotiations with the Turkish plenipotentiaries had not been finally concluded, the parade was postponed until after the signature of the preliminary Treaty of Peace. At five o'clock in the afternoon, General Ignatieff informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that the treaty had been signed, whereupon His Imperial Highness congratulated the troops upon the happy conclusion of peace, and thanked them in the name of the Emperor for their brave and glorious services. The Grand Duke also expressed to the officers his especial thanks, which they acknowledged by enthusiastic hurrahs. A solemn religious service was subsequently celebrated, the field altar facing in the direction of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople. The troops were deeply impressed by the ceremony. In the evening the army marched past the Grand Duke, and the rejoicings closed with a dinner, at which enthusiastic toasts were proposed to the Emperor and the glory and prosperity of Russia.

Congratulations have also passed between the Sultan and the Czar.

The former in a telegram to the Czar says:—"On the occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, I offer my congratulations, with the desire of renewing our friendly relations." To which the Czar responds, "I thank your Majesty for your congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signature of peace. I perceive in this coincidence a presage of good and lasting relations between us."

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY.

SOME days must elapse before the official text of the treaty is made known, but General Ignatieff and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries are to return at once to St Petersburg, *via* Odessa, bearing the Sultan's ratification of the treaty, and they are expected to reach the Czar within a week. According to a Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, dated March 5, the treaty bears the title of "Preliminaries of Peace," and contains twenty-nine articles, the substance of which is stated on good authority to be as follows:—

The opening articles of the treaty relate to Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. The indemnity to be paid by Turkey is fixed at 1,410,000,000 roubles, 1,100,000,000 of which are represented by cessions of territory in Asia. Nothing is yet fixed concerning the period and conditions of payment of the remaining 310,000,000 roubles. No guarantee is stipulated, and no mention is made of the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes, or of a cession of the Turkish fleet. The treaty states that the Russian and Turkish Governments shall come to an understanding subsequently upon the mode of payment. Pirot remains Bulgarian territory. Servia comprises Sienitza, Novi-Bazar, and Wranja. Montenegro includes Antivari, Podgoritza, Spuz, and Nicsics. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be demolished and no Turkish garrisons will remain in Bulgaria. A military road is to be established for the Turkish post and telegraphs, and the passage of Turkish troops, who will not, however, be allowed to make any stay in the country while passing through. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. If within two years hence they shall not have settled all affairs connected with their property, the latter will be sold for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund. The arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not to be claimed. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to indemnify the sufferers by the insurrection and to provide for local needs. In case of disputed claims, Austrian and Russian commissioners will act as arbitrators.

The navigation of the Straits is declared free for merchant vessels, both in time of peace and war. Fifty thousand Russian troops, consisting of six divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, will occupy Bulgaria for about two years, until the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which will be fixed later between Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications with Russia both by way of Roumania and by the Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas, and the necessary depots will be established. The Russian troops during their stay will be maintained at the expense of the country. The war material in the Bulgarian fortresses, including Schumla and Varna, remains the property of the Porte.

Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid, with the territories comprised, are ceded to Russia. A treaty is to be concluded between Turkey and Roumania. The latter is authorised to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte. No indemnity for Montenegro or Servia is stipulated. Servians or Montenegrins travelling or established in Turkey will be subject to the Ottoman laws in so far as the latter are not contrary to international law. Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian commissioners will determine the amount of the Bulgarian tribute according to the average actual revenue. The reforms stipulated at the first sitting of the Conference will be applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Thessaly and Epirus will have an organisation similar to that of Crete in 1868. No mention is made of Greece or Crete in the treaty. The privileges of the monks of Russian origin at Mount Athos are maintained. No mention is made of the occupation of Erzeroum or Trebizond, but the Russian troops have the right to embark at Trebizond on returning to Russia. The period fixed for the Russian evacuation of Turkish territory in Asia is six months.

The evacuation of Turkish territory in Europe will commence immediately, and be completed within three months. The European Commission for the navigation of the Danube preserves its rights intact. The Porte engages to re-establish the navigation at its own expense, and to indemnify private persons who have suffered loss by the war. This double charge, which will not amount to less than 500,000 fr., will be deducted from the sums due from the Commission to the Porte. Pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey, the present tariffs remain as before the war. Turkey undertakes to settle in a conciliatory spirit all actions between Russian and Turkish subjects, and to execute immediately all legal judgments already delivered.

The treaty declares that Russia, not wishing to annex territory, receives the Dobrudscha in order to cede it to Roumania in exchange for the Russian portion of Bessarabia. It is stipulated that the question of the Turco-Persian frontier shall be settled within a brief period. The treaty to be ratified within fifteen days, but its provisions become immediately obligatory. No mention is made of the ratification of the treaty by a Congress, nor of the capitulations, nor of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

The telegram concludes: "The negotiators returned to-day to Constantinople. The settlement of the details concerning the payment of the indemnity which was to have been arranged at San Stefano has been postponed."

A Constantinople telegram of March 6 gives the following particulars of the terms of peace in continuation of those published on March 5:—

The following are the exact boundaries of the new Bulgarian territory:—On the west, the New and Old Servian frontiers, the boundary line starts from Wranja, passes the Rhodope near Mitrovitza, and follows the river Karassow as far as Yenidje on the Ægean Sea, south-west of Cavalla. The boundary then runs along the coast to half-way between Cavalla and Dedeagatch, thence northwards as far as Tchirmen. It winds round Adrianople at a distance of two and a half hours' march, passes through Kikilissa, joins Lulebourza, and reaches in a straight line to Kekimtabiassi on the Euxine. It runs along the coast as far as Mangalia, includes Varna, bears off to the west, and terminates at Rassova on the Danube. The Salonica, Mitrovitza, Dedeagath, and Adrianople railways remain in the possession of Turkey. The territory ceded to Montenegro is greater than at first contemplated, and will comprise Gatchko—its south-western boundary being formed by the Boyana, the navigation of which will be regulated by a mutual agreement. Little Zwornik on the west, and Senidje and Nisch on the south, will be comprised in the territory ceded to Servia. No increase of territory is granted to Roumania. The election for the Prince of Bulgaria is to be held at Phillippopolis or Tirnova, under the surveillance of a Russian commissioner. A Turkish commissioner will assist in the future organic settlement between Bulgaria and the Varna and Rustchuck Railway Company. On the application of new organic regulations to Crete the wishes recently expressed by the Cretans will be taken into account. The Soghanli and Mozine form the frontier of the territory ceded in Asia. The Dobrudscha ceded to Russia includes the districts of Tultcha, Kustendje, Psakja, Medjidie, and Matchina. The domanial vacouf property and the now regularised property of Mussulmans will be sold for the benefit of the widows and orphans who suffered bereavement through the war in Bulgaria.

The ratifications are to be exchanged within a fortnight at St. Petersburg. Russian and Turkish commissioners will settle the new boundary lines within a period of three months. The Bulgarian ports on the Ægean Sea and the Euxine will be utilised for the embarkation of the homeward-bound Russian troops. The expenses incurred on account of the Turkish prisoners are to be paid in six years, in eighteen payments of equal amount.

The Porte is bound to introduce reforms in Armenia and protect the inhabitants from the excesses of the Kurds and other nomads, with the surveillance of a Russian commissioner. The Porte also undertakes not to prevent families desirous of following the Russians as the time of the evacuation from carrying out their intention.

At Paris the treaty is regarded as but little more than a truce, while from Berlin it is hinted that the recent negotiations may have been protracted in order that the announcement of the result might be made by the Russians on the day which is alike the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne and the emancipation of the Russian serfs. At Vienna it is thought that this act has now rendered the necessity of a Congress or Conference possible this month. Both from Pesth and Paris we hear that Austria will occupy Bosnia forthwith.

SCENE AT SAN STEFANO.

(*From the Daily News' Special Correspondent.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday.

FOR several days past the signing of the Treaty of Peace had been momentarily expected, and the public feeling, harassed by the tedious delay of the much desired event, became more and more impressionable, as day followed day and reports of the conclusion of peace succeeded rumours of a general European war. Scarcely was it daylight when, notwithstanding the storm, there was an unusual movement in the village. There was a general idea that peace was to be signed that day. The steamers from Constantinople came rolling along through the rough sea, overladen with excursionists attracted by the review which had been announced to take place in celebration of the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, and Russians crowded the little village, besieging the restaurants, swarming about the doors of houses whence were supposed to issue some of the great personages who were to become famous in history, all impatiently awaiting the hour of two, the appointed time of the review. The horses of the Grand Duke and his staff were gathered about the entrance to his quarters, and keen-eyed spectators ready to interpret the slightest movement of the Commander-in-Chief formed unbroken ranks around the group of horses in the street.

One o'clock passed. Two o'clock passed, and still no movement. People began to grow serious, began to feel that something was in the air, were sure that this was the decisive moment, that peace and war were trembling in the scale, and one side to the other solemnly, "This is an event in history," and each believed himself an actor in the scene, such was the impressiveness of the scene. At length word was given out that the review was postponed until three o'clock, but that hour came and went, and brought only another postponement for an hour. Later, rain fell, but the people remained at their posts.

At last their patience was rewarded. About four o'clock the Grand Duke mounted and rode to the Diplomatic Chancery, where he asked at the door, "Is it ready?" and then galloped towards the hill where the army was drawn up. Here he halted again for a few moments, wondering what would happen next. Finally, a carriage came whirling out of the village toward us. General Ignatieff was in it, and when he approached he rose and said:—

"I have the honour to congratulate your Highness on the signature of peace."

There was a long, loud shout. Then the Grand Duke, followed by about a hundred officers, dashed forward to where the troops were formed on rising ground close by the sea coast, just behind San Stefano lighthouse, and began riding along the lines. As he passed, the soldiers did not know that peace had been signed, as it was still unannounced, but soon the news spread, and the cheering grew louder and more enthusiastic. There were Schouvaloff's and Rauch's divisions, with the sharpshooters of the Guard, and cavalry and artillery in line, and the Grand Duke passed between the ranks in review. Very different, indeed, was the appearance of these soldiers now and that of the same men months ago. During their interval of rest they had patched and cleaned their clothes, repaired and polished their boots, washed and brushed up generally, so that they looked as trim and neat as could be.

After riding between the lines the Grand Duke halted on a little eminence, whence all the troops could be seen, and formally made the announcement of the peace:

"I have the honour to inform the army that, with the help of God, we have concluded a Treaty of Peace."

Then another shout burst forth from twenty thousand throats, rising, swelling, and dying away. There was a general feeling of relief and satisfaction. I must say, however, that the news of peace was not greeted with anything like the wild excitement and enthusiasm caused by the Emperor's proclamation of war at Kischeneff last April. There stood the famous regiment of Peter the Great the Praobrajensky, often the first to attack in many of the late battles of the war. There were the troops who had faced the enemy on the bleak summits of the Balkans at Araba Konak for a long, cold, and terrible month. There were the men who had toiled over the slippery mountain paths, scantily fed, thinly dressed, dragging the heavy guns across into the valley, finding, after their struggles with cold, hunger, and fatigue, a desperate enemy ready to resist them on every hill top. These were the same brave fellows who had made the long march from Sofia to Philippopolis, who had run that race for enormous stakes with Suleiman's army, and finally threw their great force against the wall of the Rhodope mountains, and smashed it to pieces. These were the men whose courage, devotion, and unparalleled endurance will go down to history. And there, gathered scarcely more than a rifle shot away, was the enemy they had found worthy of their steel. For on the crest of the neighbouring hill stood the Turks in groups, interested spectators of the scene; these very fellows who had kept the snowy ridge of Shandarnik, defending gallantly the great gate of Roumelia, and who at last, after a memorable retreat, had fought like heroes on the hills at Stanimaka. These two armies stood looking at each other at this moment of final peace. Like true soldiers they had learned to respect and esteem each other and welcomed peace an honourable finish to the fight which they cared not to prolong. It was the beginning of a new friendship formed on the basis of actual experience of qualities that had hitherto been unrecognised.

After the review, gathering his officers about him where the priest stood ready for the Te Deum, the Grand Duke spoke briefly and emphatically, saying:

"To an army which has accomplished what you have, my friends, nothing is impossible."

Then all dismounted, uncovered, and a solemn service was conducted, the soldiers all kneeling. A few ladies were present at this ceremony. Among others I noticed, Madame Ignatieff kneeling on a fur rug besides her carriage. All the generals except Skobeleff were in attendance. He was back in Tchataldja. Baron Loanhausen and Captain Bella, the Austrian Military Attaches the former wearing the Cross of St. Vladimir, received for coolness under fire, the latter with the St. George, for acting as Skobeleff's Aide-de-Camp, on the day he took the redoubts on the Loftcha road; Colonel Gaillard, the French Attache, who has been with the Grand Duke ever since the army was mobilised, eighteen months ago, decorated with the St. Vladimir around his neck; Major Liegnitz, the Prussian Attache, with the St. George, for services at the Grivica redoubt; Lieutenant Green, the American Attache, wearing the St.

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Vladimir for the last Balkan campaign; and, finally, the two Swiss Attaches, who had arrived just in time for the *Te Deum*. These officers, with a few Correspondents who had followed the army were the foreign witnesses of the closing scene. Of the Correspondents who, eighty strong, joined the headquarters at Ploesti, only five now remain with the army.

Never has a peace been celebrated under more dramatic and picturesque conditions, or with more impressive surrounding. The two armies face to face, the clearing storm, the wanting light of day, the rush of the wind, and the near wash of the wave mingling with the chant of the priests and the responses of the soldiers and the roar of the Sea of Marmora swelling and falling. The landscape, always of great beauty, now formed a wonderfully appropriate background to the picture. Across the fretting, chafing waters of the sea, the dome and slender minarets of St. Sofia came up sharply against the sky, the dominant points in the interesting silhouette of distant Stamboul. Away to the south, the Princes Islands rose like great mounds dark and massive, against the distant Asiatic shore, and behind them we knew was hidden the English fleet. Above and for beyond the white peak of Mount Olympus, unveiled for the moment its majestic summit as the rays of the ruddy sunset were reflcted from the snow-covered flanks.

The religious ceremony over, the Grand Duke took his stand, and the army began to file past with a swinging rapid stride, in forcible contrast to the weary pace with which they used to drag themselves slowlyalong at the end of that long and exhausting chase, scarcely at times able to put one foot before the other. The night was falling, and darkness settled quickly over the scene. When we left the spot the Grand Duke was still sitting immovable on his horse, and the troops were still passing. As we rode down into the village we could hear the joyful shouts still ringing in the air, and the measured tramp, tramp going off in the darkness.

So ends the war of 1877-78.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1878-9 have just been issued. The sum required for the service of the year is 11,053,901*l*., against 10,971,829*l*. in 1877-8, showing a net increase of 82,072*l*. The number of men is the same as last year—60,000.

The details of the votes are as follows:—Wages to seamen and marines, 2,702,240*l*., against 2,684,048*l*. in 1877-78; victuals and clothing for ditto, 1,146,192*l*., against 1,178,610*l*.; Admiralty Office, 200,760*l*., against 193,890*l*.; coastguard service, Royal naval reserve, &c., 207,510*l*., against 207,960*l*. scientific branch, 106,641*l*., against 109,002*l*., dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad, 1,350,140*l*. against 1,341,680*l*. victualling yards at home and abroad, 76,740*l*., against 76,930*l*., medical establishments at home and abroad, 66,400*l*.,against 66,150*l*; marine divisions, 21,139*l*., against 21,316*l*., navel stores for the building, repair, and outfit of the fleet and coastguard, steam machinery and ships built by contract, &c.—Section I., naval stores, 1,199,300*l*., against 1,207,300*l*. Section II, steam machinery and ships built by contract,&c,1,042,000*l*. against 1,042,000*l*., new works, buildings, machinery and repairs, 539,115*l*., against 537,715*l*., medicines and medical stores, 77,230*l*., against 78,010*l*.; martial law, &c., 7,994*l*., against 8,147*l*.; miscellaneous service, 134,725*l*., against 130,134*l*: total for the effective service, 8,877,526*l*., against 8,882,832*l*. Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the Navy and Royal Mariner, 891,605*l*., against 880,796*l*.; military and civil pensions and allowances—Section I., Military pensions and allowances, 790,297*l*., against 759,910*l*. Section II., Civil pensions and allowances, 284,223*l*., against 279,981*l*. Total for the naval service,10,843,651*l*., against 10,803,549*l*. in 1877-78. For the service of other departments of Government:—Army department (conveyance of troops), 210,250*l*., against 168,280*l*. Grand total, 11,053,901*l*., against 10,971,829*l* last year.

An abstract of the ships building and completing for sea in Her Majesty's dockyards shows that there are in course of completion 11 ironclads, of which 9,831 tons are to be built in 1878-79; 11 corvettes, of which 825 tons are to be built; 2 despatch vessels, of which 618 tons are to be built; 8 sloops, of which 1,766 tons are to be built; 9 gunboats, of which 302 tons are to be built; and 5 other vessels, of which 286 tons are to be built: making a total of 46 vessels, of which 13,568 tons are to be built during 1878-79.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hardy, who was received with cheers, said: The estimates I have this year to bring before the committee, are, as will be seen by those who have taken the pains to study them, what are called peace estimates—that is, the estimates which are in no sense whatever of a character that would enable this country to conduct a war with the establishments left in the position in which they are. They are, of course, naturally so introduced, because whatever apprehensions may have been entertained at the time they were prepared, they were necessarily prepared for that which was hoped would be the case, and which, I trust, is the normal condition of this country. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, there are some very considerable amounts of money beyond those asked for on the last occasion. Now, hon. members who have seen a paper written by my hon. and gallant friend the member for North Lancashire (the late Financial Secretary to the War Office) will understand the course we have taken in coming to a conclusion on the question of paymasters. I am bound to say that it was not without difficulty that I individually came to the decision I have, for the committee of which the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) was a member, came to the conclusion that there should be a department of accountants, and that they should be civilians. I could not help feeling at the time that they were cutting off from the army a great means of retirement and promotion by taking away the paymastership; but I went fully into the question, and ultimately came to the conclusion that it was a scheme which should be entertained as one mode of reducing the expenses connected with such retirement and promotion. The consequence is, that the Paymasters' Department has been practically reorganised; it has been placed under the financial branch of the War Office, and for the future combatant officers will be taken to fill the various posts. They will not be taken merely for removing them from the sphere in which they have worked, or for any favouritism; but they will be selected on their own application and upon probation, after very strict inquiry into their fitness. If found not to be qualified for the work, they would be returned to the ranks, and we shall secure efficiency by giving this long probation. They will be attached to regiments, but will not form part of them as before. Every paymaster will be liable to be removed to any place where he may be wanted, and to perform any duty that may be required of him in connection with his office. When they are in the field, the Treasury chest which used to be in charge of the Treasury will be in the hands of the paymasters. This will bring about that which one of the most eminent committees, which sat in 1857, recommended, viz., that there should be a separation of pay and supplies. We believe that by the adoption of this system we shall secure the efficiency of these officers, and also that which has long been wanted—proper control; instead of mere paying machines they will become an accounting department, responsible to the financial department in London. According to actuarial calculations, we shall in this way be able to effect a saving varying from 8,500*l*. to 25,000*l*. a year. With respect to what is called Divine Service, the only change is that certain officiating clergymen have been made army chaplains, which causes a small increase of expense. There is also a small increase under the head of military law, caused principally by the mode in which we are attempting to deal with fraudulent desertion, and the rewards we are giving for detecting offenders. I now come to the subject of the Army Medical Department, of which I had been supposed to say some hard things. The words I said of the department was that it resembled a certain character in one of Dickens's novels, in that it was always asking for "more." I am bound, indeed, to say that the Army Medical Department had done justice to the army. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the health of the army has never been better at any time, if we make the one exception of the West Indies, where yellow fever has prevailed. The death-rate has never been higher than eight per 1,000 during the year in the United Kingdom; whilst the number in the hospitals has been forty-one per 1,000. In India, even the percentage in hospitals was only fifty-six per 1,000 and the deaths not quite fourteen per 1,000. From the Cape of Good Hope the latest accounts given of the health of the troops is most favourable, especially considering that the men are mostly young soldiers. It is supposed that the other day I described the condition of the Medical Department as hopeless. I certainly said I thought it was unsatisfactory, but I did not say it was hopeless. I am bound to say that even in the Indian Department, where the service is so popular, the candidates at present very little exceed the number of vacancies. Now, I am told that there is a considerable diminution in the number of medical men throughout the kingdom as compared with the population, and therefore I cannot attribute altogether the want of candidates to the terms we are ready to give. There are at this time twenty-seven vacancies in the Army Medical Department, to meet which nineteen candidates have entered; and so, whilst I cannot say that I am altogether satisfied with the competition, the department can scarcely be in such a bad condition as some gentlemen might suppose. We have done what we could to relieve the medical officers of duties which did not properly belong to them, and so to make their labours less burdensome; but I confess that I am quite unable to ascertain exactly what it is they want. There are those who wish to return to the old regimental system—(hear, hear)—but that has gone and the grounds for which it was abolished were economy, and that it did not permit of the unification of hospitals in time of war. I have introduced a short-service system, which is no doubt on its trial; but I think that it is entitled to a little longer experiment. All I can say in respect to the whole subject is that I have referred all complaints to a small committee, which will formulate them and make such suggestions as they may think necessary for rendering the service more acceptable to the medical profession. As to the question of ordnance stores, the naval demands this year are very heavy, but they are essential. They are 367,000*l*., against 291,000*l*. last year. We are making a certain number of guns as usual. There are two 81-ton guns in course of manufacture, and sixteen 38-ton guns, six of which are for sea. Altogether there will be 141 land guns, and sixty-eight sea-guns to be made this year.

Capt. Nolan asked when all the 81-ton guns for the Inflexible would be ready.

Mr. Hardy: Three have been completed, and the other two will be quite finished when the Inflexible is ready. There will be found in the estimates, for the first time this year, a statement with respect to all the forces of the country. (Hear, hear.) The militia establishment is 136,778, but at the training in 1877 only 99,850 men were present. We may take the strength of the militia at 100,000, which is, of course, far below what we should like to see it. Last year there were 40,000 new enlistments, and 4,882 re-enrolments, so that in the militia a great waste must be going on. I am sorry to say that there is a diminution in the militia reserve. On Feb. 1 this year it was 25,615, whereas we ought to have 30,000. I don't see why we should not have the full number, as men seem ready to take the small bounty, and this second line of reserve is important. (Hear hear.) I have no fear as to raise the militia and its reserve to a proper strength when I observe the tone and spirit of the militia. (Hear, hear.) It is only right the committee should know that from every part of the country the militia has sent up offers to be made use of should any difficulty arise. (Cheers.) They are ready for embodiment and ready to go anywhere. (Renewed cheers.) I now come to the subject of the Army Reserves, with which I frankly confess I am not satisfied. The army reserve has no doubt this year made an increase, but one far short of what was expected. If it had not been that, finding recruiting good, we discharged men of three years' service into it, it would not nearly have stood at the amount it now attains. The first-class reserve on Jan. 1 was 11,328, and I believe I may now take it in round numbers at 12,000. This gives us a reserve of 37,000 in round numbers. Lord Cardwell put the final strength of the reserve at 80,000 men. I am bound to state my belief that that is a figure which will never be reached. (Hear, hear.) Under present condition we may obtain 60,000, and I shall be glad when we get to that. Going on at the customary rate, we shall have a reserve of 44,697 in 1833 and beyond that the calculation has not been made. In addition to this you will of course have the militia reserve, which, with a very little training, would become a most valuable auxiliary.

Lord Elcho: At what date was it thought we should have a reserve of 80,000.

Mr. Hardy: Pretty soon. Available for home service only there is a reserve of 23,760. Attention has been called to the number of fraudulent enlistments, but judging from the number of men who did not come up to receive their pay, I think it cannot have been as large as has been supposed. In our humanity we have chosen not to tattoo men who are bad characters and who have left the army, and hence it is that the practice goes on more unchecked that it otherwise would. (Hear, hear.) I now come to the Volunteers. The efficient volunteers number 183,078 and the number is steadily growing. Beyond this there are non-efficients amounting to 10,216, and they are gradually making themselves efficient. I am bound to say the officers and men deserve every credit. Nothing can show more the real character of the volunteers, and their military spirit, than the readiness with which they go into camp year by year. Upon the subject of the dress of volunteers, and the suggestion that the red uniform should be more generally adopted, I may mention that ninety-one regiments now adopt scarlet, sixty-six green, and fifty-seven grey. It has been said that we ought to make more provision for the volunteers. I am not desirous that they should become in any sense a paid force. (Hear, hear.) Whatever we do we should remember their origin. The force owes its existence to men who went through its duties without assistance. But many things may be done to render the service more efficient, and that not by money alone. Many points have been brought before me which will be duly considered, but at present I have no proposal to make further than to say that they are engaging our attention with a view to making the force as efficient as possible for the services they may be called upon to render. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help saying that among the volunteers, whose motto is "Defence, not defiance," we have found a most patriotic spirit, and many have declared their readiness to quit the country and take up garrison duty anywhere that the Government might see necessity to send them. (Cheers.) That is the spirit shown by both officers and men, and I have been informed by many volunteer officers that they feel certain they could, in case of necessity, bring a large number of their men into the regular service of the country, and fine stalwart men most of these volunteers are. (Cheers.) Therefore it is natural one should wish to do what he can to increase their efficiency. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the yeomanry there are changes which require watching. They are capable of furnishing good outpost men in a country familiar to them, and I should prefer having small and efficient corps to great numbers, many of whom might be unable to give regular attendance to their duties. (Hear, hear.) I now come to a matter of much interest. This year it is proposed to have a review upon a somewhat large scale somewhere near Salisbury, which we select owing to the great space available there. I hope to have ready for the manœuvres an army corps of from 30,000 to 36,000 men. I do not propose to fill the cadres up to war strength, because that would be unnecessary, but still, as the regiments there should be ready if necessary for foreign service, I propose that they should be of considerable strength. (Cheers.) This, with a certain increase, partly for forces for the Cape, will involve an increase in the estimates of 80,000*l*. It is time the House should take into consideration the question of sending out troops to colonies like the Cape, which are really able to pay. Recently an attempt has been made there to separate the colonial forces from the army sent out, and to give the Commander-in-Chief all the responsibility without the control. (Hear, hear.) This would be a position degrading to any country to accept, and if this course is adopted I should feel it my duty to confine the services of our forces to Cape Town and the Coast. I do not wish to mince matters, but I do say frankly that when colonies are able they ought to pay some portion of the expenditure incurred for them. (Cheers.) I am quite sure that there are some which will not organise any military force for self-defence as long as we undertake the duty and cost for them. [Hear, hear.] The cavalry will be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle on April 1, and the artillery will be similarly armed. This year we shall have an increase of 1,732 men. I come now to the manner in which the army is supplied. There is a feeling in some quarters that our army is composed of men who are too young for service. Now, there is a good deal of truth in this—that when you have a system such as we have now of short service, you must always have at home a great number of young men. I felt that all these young men ought, if possible, to be older, and that we should get them at twenty, but still I feel this is one of those things that we may talk about, but which we are not able to do. We cannot expect them to go about with certificates of birth and a great many do not enlist in their own names, so that their certificates of age would be no guide. They do not bring that sort of thing but they make their own statement. We have, however, directed the medical men to be more particular in testing them, and it will be seen we have raised the standard very much. We have also called upon the medical men to test the weight and exercise their own judgment as to whether the recruits are such as to make them fit for the army. If they are not it is the duty of the medical men to reject them at once. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to say that this may be done without any bad results to the recruiting. There is a steady flow of recruiting in spite of our having raised the standard. (Hear, hear.) As to desertion it still goes on, especially amongst those who have lately come into the army; but if you take those who have re-entered after deserting having never deserted at all but having gone off on a lark, you will find the total desertions amount only to 2,621 which is not such a large proportion as we have seen in former years.

Col. Mure: That is the dead loss.

Mr. G. Hardy: Yes: that is the dead loss. We take into account those who join. On Feb. 1 the army was 1,690 above the establishment, and we have the greatest difficulty in keeping under the establishment because recruiting has been so great. In former years the estimate used to be rather discounted, but since last year there has been a steady increase and almost superfluity in the army. Some regiments certainly have not been full; but taking the army altogether there has been an abundance of men. Now as to the condition of the men at Aldershot. In consequence of the complaints of the youth of these men, I had a table prepared, first of all, as regards men under one year's service, but dismissed drill. These were taken from twenty-one different corps, and I find there were 1,452 men whose average weight was 10 st. 7 lb, average age twenty years and one month, and, average chest measurement 35 inches. Though some of these are boys—not mary—you have not got in these regiments a bad class of recruits. (Hear, hear.) And taking the recruits still at drill, you have the same averages I have just given. The Commander-in-Chief went down this morning to inspect those men, and he has written to me to express the great satisfaction which he felt at what he saw. He was very much struck with the men who have passed the drill, and he is quite sure that we have a good class of recruits. (Hear, hear.) I hope the committee will consider that this is not an unsatisfactory state of things, though I still feel it is a great misfortune that the men are so young, and I think it is also a misfortune that men should come into the army saying they are younger than they really are. However, they are of that class which will make good soldiers, because they become physically stronger after they have entered. Now, there is a great difficulty, and there will be a difficulty, about non-commissioned officers, and I think you will find, at the present time, the difficulty has not risen to its full extent by any means. I find there are of sergeants in their first period of long service, 1,107, and of corporals, 1,113, making a total of 2,220; while of short service you have only a total of 1,530 sergeants and corporals. This, too, is, I think, a satisfactory state of things. It used to be said we had our army at a cost of about 100*l*. per man. Now, I think the cost is about 110*l* or 111*l*. per man; but what has been the growth of the expenses of material since that time? Look at the expense of guns and ordnance; so that it is not the increase in the charge for men so much as it is the increase in the expense for those things which are necessary for the service. I feel myself great faith in those forces which we have in the reserve, and I do not think it unreasonable we should look at our 400,000 men as a basis from which you might build a military fabric. The country has a strong military spirit, not a warlike spirit; but there is a desire to serve their country on the part of these men, and you would have a greater number now than you had at that time of the Crimean war should necessity arise. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, if you take these men into account, the charge per man comes down to about 30*l*., and I think this is not an unfair estimate, especially when I consider the readiness of the volunteers to take active service in the field. I trust this army may not be called upon for active service, but I feel a confidence, which every day's acquaintance makes stronger, that if its services were called upon, it would be found neither deficient in its officers or men, and I should not fear that this country, if it were called upon to engage, as it was in former years, in great wars on account of just causes, would find it might rely upon its people to maintain its honour, and its army to maintain its patriotism and perform its duty. (Cheers.)

In the customary discussion which followed, Mr. Holms repeated his criticisms on the mode of raising and the organisation of the British army. Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir A. Gordon, Colonel Alexander, Sir T. Acland, General Shute, Sir H. Havelock, and others also spoke; after which the Votes for Pay and Allowances, for Divine Worship, and Administration of Military Law were agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

THE CHARGE OF LIBELLING MR. J. M. LEVY.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Frederick Barnard, publisher of the *Sporting Times*; Mr. John Corlett, the proprietor and editor; and Mr. W. O. Walbrook, the printer of the same paper, appeared at the Guildhall Police-court, before Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, in obedience to a summons charging them with printing and publishing a false and malicious libel of and concerning Mr. Joseph Moses Levy, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. The court was densely crowded.

Mr. George Lewis, jun., represented the prosecutor; and Mr. Bullen, instructed by Mr. Edward Newman, appeared for the defendants.

At the commencement of the case,

Mr. Bullen said he had to state, and he did so with the kind permission of his learned friend Mr. George Lewis, that Mr. John Corlett wished to say, through him, that he was exceedingly sorry that such a paragraph as that which formed the foundation of these proceedings should have appeared in his paper. The column in which that paragraph was found was devoted to what were considered jocose compositions, but Mr. Corlett admitted that the paragraph in question was devoid of wit, and said that if he had been aware of its character it should never have appeared. Mr. Corlett did not always reside in London, and was totally ignorant that that paragraph would be published. The moment it came to his knowledge the circulation of that number of the paper was stopped. He desired now to tender through him any apology that one gentleman could offer to another; and there had already appeared in the *Sporting Times* an apology which he Mr. Bullen would have thought was sufficient.

Sir R. W. Carden inquired whether the apology in the paper appeared before any process was issued from that court.

Mr. Bullen said he thought it must have been after.

Sir R. W. Carden said he believed Mr. Lewis relied as respected malice on the publication of a series of libels extending over several months.

Mr. Lewis assented.

Mr. Bullen said the last libel appeared on the 23rd of February. Mr. Corlett, being the propietor and editor of the paper, wished to accept the whole responsibility; the other two defendants being only respectively the publisher and printer.

Mr. Lewis said he could not consent to Mr. Corlett's being held solely reponsible and complained that Mr. Bullen had exceeded the limits of an explanation. It was, he went on to say, with considerable regret that Mr. Levy had brought that charge. No one could justly make any imputation on his character, or say that his course of life had not been honourable, and his object now was to put an end to a systematic persecution, which had culminated in a grave charge against him, and had at last become intolerable. For seven months he had shown the greatest indulgence towards the defendants, hoping that this persecution would cease, and he had not come into court until he was compelled. Mr. Levy was one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, but he was not the editor, and he was in no way responsible for the political opinions expressed in it, attending only to the financial department of the paper. He had been attacked by the defendants week by week for months, and his name had been held up to contempt and ridicule, without any pretext for it. He was a justice of the peace in the county of Kent, and during a portion of the year he resided on some property which he had in that country. The defendants had ridiculed him as a magistrate; having searched into his family history, they had applied to his children names by which they were known in his family and among a few intimate friends; and they had ridiculed his religion, his person, his manners, and his language. The question was not whether they had thus led any person to consider him less honourable or less entitled to the respect of his fellow citizens than he appeared before, but whether they had attempted to hold him up to public ridicule and contempt. In Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law" libel was defined as that which either directly or by insinuation, or by irony, tends to expose a person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; and it had also been defined as a malicious publication imputing something which tended to injure a man's reputation or to disgrace or degrade him in society. Such being the law, the question was whether the defendants had violated it. The learned gentleman then proceeded to refer to some of the libels extending over the period which he had mentioned. The first which he would allude to, he said, appeared on the 28th of July. [In reply to Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Lewis said that was not the first in date.] One of Mr. Levy's sons was Mr. Albert Levy, and among his brothers and sisters he was called "Daddy." On that day there appeared the following:—"Why don't Old Turveydrop send little Daddy to Gallipoli?" "Turveydrop" was the name of one of the characters of Dickens in "Bleak House," and was represented as a vain, conceited, dancing master. What right had the defendants to apply such a name to Mr. Levy? And why was it done if not for the purpose of increasing the sale of the paper by holding him up to ridicule? On the 4th of August appeared these words:—"One of the most pleasing sights in the Isle of Thanet is that of the Rev. G. W. Sycamore riding in the pony-trap with Turveydrop." On the 15th of September the prosecutor was described as the "pangandum of the Jews" and "Sir J. M. Turveydrop." On November 3 he was associated with the trial of Alice Rhodes, and mentioned as "Old T." That was, he supposed, Old Turveydrop. On the 22nd of November there was the following in reference to the apprehended war:—"We shall take no active part in the campaign until we have seen Joseph Moses, Lionel, Edward, and his brother marching down Fleet-street and playing a Hebrew harp." Again, there were the words, "There stands old Mo picking his hands." A short time ago the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Lord Abingdon at Critchley, and in connection with that visit language was put into the mouth of Mr. Levy which could only have been used by someone who came out of the slums of Drury-lane. The writer said. "There is wailing in Peterborough-court," and represented Mr. Levy as complaining that Lord Abingdon had not invited his son to Critchley to meet the Prince, adding that "he could have slept with a servant if the house was full." He now came to the last paragraph: "We are requested to state that Madame Rachel's improper name is not Leverson, but that she is Joseph Moses Levi's sister." Madame Rachel was a person who had become notorious through her frauds, had undergone five years' penal servitude, and she was now awaiting another trial. He trusted that the result of these proceedings would be to put an end to such persecutions, and, after calling evidence, he would ask that the three defendants might be committed for trial.

Formal proof was then given of the purchase of copies of the paper containing several of the alleged libels, including the last one, and of Mr. Corlett being the proprietor.

Mr. William Mackay, an author and journalist, identified the handwriting of Mr. Corlet, and said he knew him as the editor of the *Sporting Times*. He had, he said, contributed to the paper and had been paid by Mr Barnard, the publisher.

Mr. Charles Payne, of 28, Duke-street, Stamford-street, said he was foreman of the compositors at the Steam Printing Works, 52, Fleet-street, where the *Sporting Times* was printed by Mr. Wallbrook.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lewis the witness said he was instructed by Mr. Corlett that nothing should go into the paper without his [Mr. Corlett's] signature to the proof. He remembered a paragraph being sent up to the effect that Madame Rachal was a sister of Joseph Moses Levy, and he recollected the proof produced, which in the ordinary course would be sent up to him. It was brought to him on the 22nd February. On that occasion the paragraph complained of was printed without Mr. Corlett's initials, as witness failed to find him, and they were about to go to press. It was never submitted to Mr. Corlett, nor did Mr. Wellbrook see it before it was printed.

Re-examined—The manuscript was not signed.

Mr. Lewis—Do you know who wrote that paragraph?

Mr. Bullen objected to the question.

Mr. Lewis said he would not press it, and then proceeded to ask what the circulation of the paper was. This question was also objected to, but the witness answered that last week it was 23,000.

Major-General Coote Hutchinson, 48, Duke-street, St. James's, said he had heard the articles read in court to-day from the *Sporting Times*, and in his judgment they referred to Mr. Levy. "Old Mo" and "Joseph Moses" he considered to apply to him.

Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips had also heard the paragraphs read in court, and believed they referred to Mr. Levy.

Mr. George Augustus Salà, 46, Mecklenburg Square, had heard the paragraphs and thought they referred to the prosecutor.

Colonel du'Plat, R.A., residing at Carlisle-place, Victoria-street, gave similar evidence.

Detective Sergeant Butcher, C division, said that he was present on the 21st September, 1868, when Sarah Rachel Leverson, otherwise Madame Rachel, was convicted of fraud at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He was also present at Marlborough-street Police court last month, when the same person was charged with a similar fraud.

Mr. Joseph Moses Levy was then examined. He said that he resided at No. 103, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park. He was one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, and had also property situated near Ramsgate. He was a justice of the peace for the county of Kent. He was not the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* and had not been the editor for many years. There was no truth in the statement in the *Sporting Times* of the 23rd February last that Madame Rachel was his sister, and he had no knowledge of her except what he had read in the newspapers when she was on her trial. There was no truth in what was said on the 16th February about a conversation between himself and Mr Arnold. The Rev. M. Sycamore, to whom reference was made, was a brother justice of the peace and one of his most intimate friends. He had never to his knowledge been called Mr. Turveydrop in any other paper. He was of the Jewish religion.

Mr. Lewis then asked that on that evidence the defendants might be committed for trial at the next sessions of the Central Court.

Mr. Bullen pointed out that the paragraph relating to Madame Rachel was inserted against a regulation of the office, and referred to the case of the "Queen v. Holbrook," tried in the Queen's Bench, in support of his argument.

Mr. Lewis said that in that case it was proved that the defendant was abroad when the libel was published.

Mr. Bullen thought Mr. Lewis was importing personal feeling into the matter.

Mr. Lewis dissented.

Mr. Bullen contended that the articles were only meant to be funny, and said Mr. Lewis might as well find a client who would instruct him to bring an action against *Punch*, or against Mr. George Augustus Sala, for the many humorous articles he had written.

Sir Robert Cardon said there could be no doubt that articles and paragraphs had appeared for a considerable time, with the evident intention of holding Mr. Levy up to public ridicule and contempt. There was sufficient evidence before him to commit all the defendants for trial, and he should do so.

The defendants were then bound over in their own recognisances in the sum of 200*l*. to appear at the April sessions of the Central Criminal Court to answer the charge.—*Daily News*, March 27.

The Stock Exchange Commission.—There was a meeting of this Commission yesterday, at 8, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall. Present: Lord Penzance [chairman], Mr. Walpole, M.P., Mr. Bouverie, Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., Sir N. M. de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Greene, Mr. Hollams, Mr. Scott, Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., and Mr. R. Mowbray [Secretary]

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"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

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Rosewood Case, extra finished, with rounded corners, richly carved legs and lyre, back finished like front, length 7 feet 6 inches, width 3 feet 7 inches, Compass 7¼ Octaves, A. to C. Overstrung Scale, Full Iron Frame, with finest ornamental Bronze Finish, Double Dampers, Patent Agraffe arrangement, Patent Tone-sustaining Pedal. Three Pedals. Price Rs. 2,500.

LA PIANETTA FAVORITA.

It is made in a solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed, perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble, new CELESTA PEDAL, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 Octaves from A. to A.

PRICE, NETT CASH, Rs. 375. PACKING CASE EXTRA.

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GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons or by Collard and Collard, From Rs. 250 to 550.
SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart. From Rs. 300 to 450.
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Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

HARMONIUMS,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 800.
AMERICAN ORGANS,
From Rs. 350 to Rs. 750.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS, AND DETAILS OF OUR MILITARY BRASS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE, FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. — POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance.wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

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LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY, Hummum Street. — POONA, East Street.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

THE GREAT EASTERN GLACIARIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Companies Act 1862 *and* 1867.
CAPITAL £15,000 IN 15,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring the rights to the sole and exclusive Licenses under the Patent registered on the 27th June, 1876, in behalf of Monsieur Raoul Pierre Pictet, of Geneva, for Improvements in producing Cold, and in the Manufacture of Sulphurous Acid, and in the Apparatus for these purposes, so far as the same appertain and relate to the entire Presidency of Bombay (inclusive of the Province of Scinde) in the East Indies, with all the privileges of using, working, selling, and otherwise dealing with the said Licenses and the Machines and Sulphurous Acid, under the said Patent, as may be deemed best for the interests of the Company.

"The complete efficiency and absolute safety of these machines have been conclusively demonstrated in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and Egypt, and the results obtained indicate an economy of fully 200 per cent. over any other process hitherto employed. For every ton of Coal burnt (and with a consumption of not more than 1 lb. of Sulphurous Acid) the Pictet Machine gives from ten to twelve tons of Ice."

The particular characteristics of the Pictet Machines for compactness and portability, and the undeniable safety, simplicity, and economy of the process would soon tend to favour their adoption at all the principal up-country stations, and doubtless the inducement would be sufficiently strong to enlist the support of Government, with the view of securing uninterrupted and cheap supplies of *pure* Ice for the numerous hospitals and sanataria attached to the Bombay Presidency.

Of the Shares 4,000 in number, reserved for India, about 2,700 have already been subscribed for. Early applications should therefore be made for unallotted Shares to the undersigned from whom forms of application and Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained.

F. ROWLAND,
Chairman of Executive Committee, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERTS' VINEYARD:
CHASSELAS (White)......... Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red)......... „ 10 „ „
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
00.........Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 / 00 } ....Rs. 30 per doz.
000 / V } ..... „ 33 „
Liberal discount to large Purchasers.
COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub,
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:

		Per doz. Quarts.	P 2 doz. Pints.
	ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure.........	Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Do.	SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine	„ 18	„ 17
Do.	COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy	„ 28	
	EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac..	„ 19	
	Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines		
	CHATEAU LAFITTE	„ 34	
	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	„ 23½	

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz.	Quarts Cash Rs.	4	0
„ „	Pints „ „	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead	„ „	57	0

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

COYLE'S CONVENT SHERRY......Rs.	35	0
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILADO.........	25	0
„ MANZANILLA	21	0
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY...	22	0
RED AND GOLD LABEL • • CLARET	11	8
MARCOBRUNER STILL HOCK.........	34	0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.........	33	0
„ HOCK.........	33	0

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.
For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
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W. J. ESSAI,
AMERICAN COOKED HAM, BEEF & TONGUE in Tins, ready for Table use.

W. J. ESSAI,
TASMANIA JAMS from Hobart Town at Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Cash.

W. J. ESSAI,
OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS of every description supplied to order.

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BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

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SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR AMONTILGADO AND MANZANILLA SHERRY.

W. J. ESSAI,
CHEROOTS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE and every description of goods supplied to order.

W. J. ESSAI,
Revised Price List furnished on Application.
TERMS.
CASH WITH ORDER OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAI.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876.........	£1,475,858
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin......... „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......... „	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on, the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1852.........	£ 76,925
„	1862.........	£800,000
„	1872.........	£816,883

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.
A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia, period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.
The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, January 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Instituions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October, 30 1877.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co, Vepery, Madras.
Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

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